The Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,846—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after January 1st, 1913, all communications to be addressed to the New Premises, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE IS

THE OLDEST AND BEST DAILY PAPER IN WESTERN INDIA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-45 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
11th Jan	MACEDONIA	10500	...	...
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6499	MALWA	11099
25th ,,	ARABIA	8001	...	...
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6999	MOOLTAN	10500
8th ,,	CHINA	8900	...	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6499	MALOJA	12500
22nd ,,	EGYPT	8019	...	...
1st March	MOREA	11099	...	...
8th ,,	PERSIA	8700	...	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6499	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	ARCADIA	7900	...	...
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11099	...	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6999	MEDINA	12500
5th April	ARABIA	8900	...	...
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	...	...
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	...	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	...	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000	...	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers, Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on
Scindia ... 5106	Wm. Kelso	18th Jan. 1913.
*Castalia ... 6338	G. Mitchell	7th Feb. ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

*Elysia ... 6364	J. Coverley	23rd Feb. 1913.
Massilia ... 5931	J. Thomson	9th March ,,
Olympia ... 5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd ,,
*Circassia.. 6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R	10th April ,,
Scindia ... 5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd ,,
*Castalia ... 6338	G. Mitchell	5th May ,,
*Elysia ... 6364	J. Coverley	18th ,,

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 418	627
Bombay to Port Said	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 593	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 826	1,399
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	,, 445	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Tickets privatised round Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co, AGENTS, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route via

Kola .....1205 Thurs. 9th Jan. 9 a.m. † C.M.

Dwarka.....1195 Friday 10th Jan. ‡ 6 a.m. direct.

Lhasa .....2184 Mon. 13th Jan. 11 a.m.* P.D. & C.M.

† Gutch Mandvie.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Gutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Kola" 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 9th Jan. sailing at Muscat, Bushire, and Mohomeran.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Barala" 3,143 tons, on Thursday, 16th January, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

S.S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on Thursday, 9th January, calling at Lindi, Mombasa, Zanzibar Daressalem, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 18th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

8th January, 1913.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amidships, for first-class passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and an experienced Stewardess.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umona.....	5,500	14th February, 1913.
Umtata	3,500	24th February, 1913.
Umzambi.....	5,000	22nd April, 1913.

Fares to Weymouth, Rs. 400 to Rs. 440.

Steamer marked (a) also carries 2nd class passengers, the fare to Weymouth being Rs. 275.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
"Armand Behic"	6385	...Mouret	16th Jan. 1913.
Sydney	4120	...Rat	12th Feb. 1913.
Yarra	4142	...Tivolle	12th Mar. 1913.
Australien ...	6385	...Costa	9th April 1913.
Oceanien	4143	...Magos	7th May 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single) ...	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	,, 891	743	405
To London (single)	,, 660	528	270
Do. (return)	,, 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's steamers at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST BY TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini.	15th Jan. 1913
Sardegna ...	5255	A. Mazio ...	15th Feb. 1913
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	15th Mar. 1913

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from, Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350		Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 890 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	4059	G. Belsito	8th Jan. 1913
Capri.....	4193	A. de Amezaga..	8th Feb. 1913.
Ischia	4059	G. Belsito	18th Mar. 1913.

SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 185; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations; for further particulars apply to

G. FERRERO, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

Oakes' Madras Cigars

ARE recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands:—

		Per 100 Rs. A.
Anglo-Indians No. 1, 4½", Boxed	100	4 0
Oriental Cheroots 5" ,,	100	3 8
Supers, No. 1, 4¼" ,,	50	4 14
La Flor de Coromandel—		
IMPERIALS, 5½" ,,	50	8 8
CABINETS, 4½" ,,	50	7 6
OPERAS, 3" ,,	100	5 12
Fiancees, 4½" ,,	50	9 6
Empires, 4½" ,,	50	10 8
Gymkhanas, 5½" ,,	50	13 12
Vishnus (Longs), 5" ,,	100	3 14
Vishnus (Shorts), 3½" ,,	100	2 12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd.,

Box No. 24, MADRAS.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000

RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, Londons.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.

4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT:—

Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000

PAID UP .....£ 400,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh K.T.

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

EMILE FRANQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)

JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)

J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)

J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

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A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.

Sir DINSHAW M PETIT. Bart.

MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ....£ 562,500

RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 365,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA, LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES, 1913.

There are no better Field Glasses in the world than those known as the GOERZ TRIEDER and the EMILE BUSCH BINOCULARS.

They are made for the Marine Service, for the Field and for the Theatre. Wonderful qualities, and the most extensive field of view, make them transcendentally perfect for use on the Race Course. They are as different to the ordinary field glass as a diamond is to a bit of glass.

There are many imitations of these excellent Prism binoculars offered at about a third of the price and under strikingly fancy names intended to conceal their origin, but which only prove their illegitimacy and orphanism. Such imitation may be accepted, therefore, as mere contrivances manufactured solely for the purpose of use as successful "Catch-pennies."

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS AND OPTICIANS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

150° "SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS **Rs. 6** PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED 150° TEST in AMERICA.

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS **Rs. 5-4** PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

"SHELL" 150°

THE PERIL OF THE ORIENT.

The abiding peril of the orient is FEVER and its attendant dangers.

At the first sign of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA, take Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills, Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobiesitch, etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,

WORLI, LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	
White Rose	150°	,,	,,
Chester	125°	,,	,,
Devoe's	125°	,,	,,
Monkey	125°	,,	,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—(Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone No. 325. Telegram.—MONGINI, Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN. CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock. Soft shell Almonds and Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Chestnuts and Malaca Raisins, and Greek Figs.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S ENERGICAL SYRUP,

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., is REMOVED to Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, where all communications from this date should be addressed.

By Order,
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary.

NOTICE.

I. THE CARRIAGES of Ladies and Gentlemen ATTENDING the BALL at Government House, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th January, 1913, will ENTER by the UPPER GATE and PASS OUT by the LOWER GATE.

II. On arrival at the platform, a Ticket bearing a number will be issued to the occupant, and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the lamp of the carriage. On departure as carriages come up, the number will be called and should owners not be present on the platform, their carriages will be sent round.

III. Gentlemen, attending the Ball on the 8th January, 1913, in Motor-cars, are informed that they should have a licensed chauffeur with their cars, as no cars will be permitted to remain in the grounds of Government House, but will be parked with other carriages, according to the number allotted to them.

IV. Gentlemen, attending the Ball at Government House on the 8th January, 1913, in carriages or Motor-cars, are desired to note that no carriages or Motor-cars will be permitted to overtake carriages or Motor-cars in front of them while passing down the Lower Drive when the carriages are being parked or when the guests are leaving Government House after the Ball.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 6th January, 1913.

BARODA STATE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for the SUPPLY of "METAL FILAMENT LAMPS." For specification and particulars apply to

BAGANNA BALAJI, M. I. E. E.,
Electrical Engineer.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P. M., (Bombay Time), on Friday, the 24th day of January, 1913, for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and DRAWING and SURVEYING MATERIALS, during the year 1913-14.

II. Printed forms of Tenders and conditions of contract can be had free of charge at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

III. No notice will be taken of Tenders, unless accompanied by samples of approved quality.

IV. The usual deposit of Rs. (500) eight hundred for Stationers, and Rs. (500) five hundred for Drawing and Surveying Materials should be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging Tenders which, in the case of acceptance of the Tender, will be converted into contract deposit.

V. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the successful Tenderer.

VI. The deposit will be forfeited if the Tenderer withdraws his Tender before the decision of the Standing Committee is known, or if in the event of its being accepted he fails to execute the articles of agreement when required.

VII. The successful Tenderer will have to pay the full charges for stamping and executing the contract.

VIII. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

IX. The contract rates for the current year are kept open for inspection by the intending Tenderers at this Office.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 6th January, 1913.

A MASONIC BALL will take place in the TOWN HALL, on MONDAY, 17th February, 1913, particulars to follow.

J. F. PENNOCK,
A. FINAN,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of OILS required by the O. and R. (State) Railway, during the 12 months, from 1st April, 1913, to the 31st March, 1914.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained from the Chief Store-keeper, O. and R. State Railway, Lucknow, on payment of Rs. 3 per form.

The Tenders should be addressed to the Manager, O. and R. State Railway, Lucknow, and will be received at his Office up to 12 o'clock noon on WEDNESDAY, the 5th February, 1913. The Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for the supply of Oils."

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the whole of, or any part of the lowest, or any Tender.

By Order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Store-keeper.
Chief Store-keeper's Office,
O. and R. State Railway.
Lucknow, dated 3rd Jan., 1913.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :-
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The story of Sancia and the Tragedy.

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The clever acrobatic performance of
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A Refined Drawing-room Entertainment, with Dance and Song
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Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
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CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at ½ per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 10,00,000.
RESERVED FUND .....Rs. 25,419-3-0.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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30th April „ .....Rs. 24,00,000.
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,000,000
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Colombo	Malacca	Soerabaya
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent, land or ground together with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Dhaboo Street, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 97 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land and Revenue, under old No. 2,695, new No. 9,702, old survey No. 1,022 and new survey No. 4,435, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 6,912, Street No. 150 and 152 and bounded on the East by Dhaboo Street, as aforesaid on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the house of Ebrahimji Abdulbhai, and on the South by the house of Valiji Tejbhoy and others, and which and all the said premises or dwelling houses were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mortgagees and their tenants.

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Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

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A. 2.2 p.m., (S. T.).

1 Handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 Second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 Bay Arab horse, punch cullian, 14—2 1-2 6 years, goes well in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th January, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Clarke house, Wodehouse Road, Fort, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, dining table, arm and without armchairs, sideboard dumbwaiters, drawing-room chairs, one upright cottage piano by Justice Browne, London, one set Encyclopædia Britannica, ornaments, cabinets, carpets, History of Famous Literature, set of the Historian History of the world, a small Billiard table, bookcases, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, bentwood chairs, office tables, book presses, one lot books, one rubber tyred C. Spring Victoria, one dogcart, and a waler horse, etc., etc., the property of R. Maidment, Esq., Assistant Collector of Customs.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 8th January, 1913.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 2,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Meerut, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.
(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED ... ... Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ... ... Rs. 8,62,618
RESERVE FUND (In Govt. Papers)... Rs. 8,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
BRANCHES.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawapore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5, received and interest allowed at 3½ % p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be agreed upon against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars, and sales of business apply of
SRI RAM, B. A.,
Bombay, 89, Apollo Street. Manager.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION ! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) supervening infections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital forces.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Pearl of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
★ THERAPION ★
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TEACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, A

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX, CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JAN. 6.] BOMBAY, JAN. 7.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minns.
2½ per cent. Consols	75 3-8	1-14	
2½ do. Reales	89 1-2		unchgd
4½ do. Sterling Loan	91 3-16		unchgd
do. do. Gov. Securities	63 5-8		unchgd
Bar silver in London Spot	29 5-16	1/16	
do. 2 months' hence	29 5-16		unchgd
Bar silver in New York	63 5-8	1-4	
Bills changes on London at Paris	25·17 ·2		01
do. do. at Berlin	20·46 1-2		01 1-2
do. do. New York	4·85 1-4		1/8
Rate at Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do. do. on London Bills	17th Oct		
do. 3 months' sight	4 1-2		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 3 months' sight	4 1-4		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1-8		1-32
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1-8		1-32
Short interest day-to-day Loans	3 1-4	1-4	
do. 7 day Market Loans	3 5-8		unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet, steady.
Bar Gold, ... 77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £200,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL— Easier. Good business done.
Spot ... Quiet
Futures ... Steady
Manchester ... Strong
Total Sales ... 12,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 4,000 „
Imports ... 17,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 7·13—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10·05—10

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May.-June
6·37	6·85	6·84	6·82	6·81
—03	—03	—02	—03	—02
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
6·78	6·74	6·63	6·44	
—02	—02	—02	—01	

New York 12 a.m., March 12·71 May. 12·72.
New York official Noon call Mar. 12·64 May. 12·34
New Orleans 10 a.m. March 12·91 May. 12·9..

NEW YORK—	Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports	38,000
Receipts at „ last year	60,000
Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Exports to Continent	29,000
Spot Cotton	13·20—10

Future—Month of March 12·57—14
Future—Month of May 12·57—15
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

Advanced early on favorable cotton goods situation and declined later on reported slack spot demand.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 13 +1·16
Future—Month of Mar. ... 12·69—11
Future—Month of May. ... 12·84—85
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nomical
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ... 39 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months ... Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat, Red Karachi ... 39 3-4 1-4
Do Months— Jan.-Feb.—London—Sellers
Tone—Firm.
Wheat afloat for U. K. ... 1,530,000

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Barletta Rangoo Fe—62lbs ... 35 1-2
Do. Months ... Jan.—Sellers—Steady.
Australian Wheat ... 37 1-2—Jan. Feb. Value.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 50 unchgd
Do. Months ... Dec.-Jan
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... Nominal
Do. Months ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Tone—Flat.
LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 49 1-4-1-4
Do. Months ... March-May
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta 46
Do. Months ... ... April June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Dour.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 43 unchgd
Do. Months ... Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.
COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £6 14 0 unchgd
Dec. Jan.—Dull—Sellers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 13 5-8 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4s 6 3-4d—1-4d
Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Quiet
METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 88 1-2
Copper Braziers ... £ 7 3-8
Yellow Metal ... £ 75 7-8
FREIGHTS—
Coals—Cardiff, to Bombay Canal ... 13-6 Nominal.
ARRIVALS—
"Baron Ardrossan," "Arbustan," "Zamiramis."
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar G & F India (Double bags) ... 12 7 1-2—3-4d.
Do. Months of Shipment ... Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull. Prices in buyers' favor.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar G & F India ... ... 12s 6 —1 1-2d
Do. Months of Shipment ... Feb.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Very slow demand.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 2 1-2—1d.
Months of Shipment ... Jan.—Sellers
9 3—1d.—May—Sellers
Tone.—Opened flat closed steadier.
BAR a similar Crystal G & F India ... ... 14 unchgd

Months of Shipments	Mar-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Inactive.	
Mauritius Crystals G & F Calcutta and Bombay	12 6 unchgd.
Month of Shipments	Dec.—Value.
Tone—Quiet	
Java Sugar—No business reported.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [7TH JAN., 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Govs.	97,500	Melbourne	National Bank
2 Bundles Rs.	4,000	Linga	do
2 Boxes Govs.	1,50,000	Durban	Eastern Bank
5 Boxes Rs ...	30,000	Mahomers	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 4th & 5th Jan. 1913

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	62	74,242
B. B. and C. I. Railway	60	73,255

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
The market opened quieter at 1-4s. 1-16d. T. T. 1-4s. 3-32d. on Demand and 1-4s. 3-8d. for 3 months sight Credits. There still little business doing the enquiry for Bank remittance being small, while Private bill remain scarce.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 3-8d.
Do. do to forward	...1s. 4 11-32d. 24 Jan.
Do. do France	...171 3-4 to 1-2
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...162 3-4
Shanghai „	...212
Japan „	...149 to 148 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened steady at 94 9-16 for cash and 94 3-4 for the Settlement, and advanced 1-8 during the early part of the day. It has since remained steady and closes as under. A moderate business has been done.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94 11 0
1st Settlement	„	94 14 0

BULLION :—
Yesterday ready bar Silver London closed 1-16 up at 29 5-16, while for forward the rate was unchanged also at 29 5-16. New York was 1-8 up a 63 5-8. The Local market opened at 73 for the settlement, and has remained steady during the day with only a moderate business doing. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs.	23 15 0
Australian „ „	...	„	23 15 0
Sovereigns „ „	...	„	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	...	„	72 10 0
1st Settlement	...	„	73 1 0
2nd Settlement	...	„	73 5 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	...	„	82 0 0
1st Settlement	...	„	82 7 0
2nd Settlement	...	„	82 12 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The American markets closed easier yesterday with a decline of 14 and 15 points in futures in New York and 10 points in spot; while in New Orleans futures were 10 and 11 down, and Spot 1-16 up. The local market opened quiet with good Broach quoted Rs. 320-21 and fine Khamgaon Akola January Rs. 322. There has been some enquiry for contracts and rates were steadier at Colaba good Broach advancing to Rs. 322. Some business was done in Oomras and Bengals. Closing rates are as under.

Ready cotton has been quiet with only a very moderate demand chiefly for high class cotton.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	... Rs.	236 March.
Good M. G. Broach	... Rs.	322 1-2 „
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat	„	336 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	... „	323 „
Fine M. G. Dhamangaon-Pulgaon	„	326 „
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	„	322 „
Fine M. G. Khandeish	... „	302 „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	... „	293 „
Fine M. G. Bengal	... „	281 „
F. G. H. G. Bengals	... „	269 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Easy.
Estimated Sales	...	10,000 bales.
Total Imports	...	22,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
6·80	6·78	6·77
—07	—07	—07
Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·75	6·74	6·72
—07	—07	—06
July-August.	Aug.-Sept	Sept-Oct.
6·64	6·59	6·40
—05	—04	—04

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is quiet.
We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 4 0 BT
Apl-May ... ... „ 9 2 8 BT.

RAPESEED :—
The market is steady.
We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May	...	Rs.	8 5 6 BT.
Brown Cawnpore ready	...	„	7 10 0 BT
Yellow „ „	...	„	8 6 0 „

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Firm.

Gold White 85 p.c.	...	Rs.	57 8 0
Mimbara	...	„	53 8 0
Black Kutni	...	„	48 0 0
Red Khandwa	...	„	53 8 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 12 13 0 BT

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steadier. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs 38 8 0

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 26 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Steady.
We quote :—
Bold ... ... Rs. 45 8 0
Small ... ... „ 44 8 0

MOWRASSED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 11 0 BT
WHEAT :—
The market is steady.
We quote :—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 6 0 RT
White Delhi Apl.-May ... „ 5 8 0 RT.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,740
Bank of India	15
Eastern Bank	4
Indian Specie	71 1-2

MILLS.

	Ex. Div.
David	602 1-2
Kohinoor	805
Manockji Petit	3,170
New Great Eastern	265
Standard	1,210

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	176
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	181
Bombay Flour	9·0
Colaba Land and Mill	1,300 Feb
Tresoher and Co	437 1-2

RAILWAY.

Ahmedabad Prantej	695
Tapti Valley	570

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	24,378 bales.
Wheat	...	10,973 cwts.
Linseed	...	590 „
Rapeseed	...	47 „
Gingellyseed	...	8,239 „
Poppyseed	...	17 „
Groundnuts	...	10,821 „
Castorseed	...	210 „
Rice	...	8,504 „
Myrabollams	...	1,174 „
Cottonseed	...	15,497 „
Mowrassed	...	622 „
Grain	...	13,744 „
Joowar	...	1,903 „
Maize	...	nil „
Barley	...	537 „

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	38,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain	3,000 do.
Exports to Continent	29,000 do.
Spot Cotton at New York	13·20—10
Future Cotton at New York—Mar.	12·57—14
Future Cotton at New York—May	12·57—15
Tone Market at closing Spot—Steady—Futures—Quiet	

General Tone Market opened :—
Steady and early advanced on favorable cotton goods situation, later declined owing to reported slack spot demand.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13+1·6
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Mar.	12·80—11
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May.	13·81—10
Opening Tone of Market—Closed—Steady.	

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot ...	...Steady and closed Easier.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures	Quiet but steady
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian	do.
Total Day's Sales	12,000 bales.
Sales on spec and export	1,000 do
Total Sales of Surat	...
Total Day's Imports	17,000
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F.	5 9·16
Coconada Ginned—Ldn. C. I. F. ...	5 11·16
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ...	10 2-16
Good Bhownuggur	6 2 16d.
Good Bengal	5 10·16d.
F. G. Bengal	5 12·16d.
Fine Bengal	5 14·16d.
Good Madras Westcoast Ldn ...	6 1·16d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C. I. F.	6 1·2d.
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11 3-8
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills) ...	11 1·2
Weft 54 American	12 5-8
Weft 80 Egyptian	17 3-4
Weft 32's	14 1-4
Twist 36	10 7-8
Twist 42	12 1-8
Twist American 60	14
Twist Egyptian 60	17 1-8
Twist Egyptian 80	20 1-4
Tone of Fine Yarns	Firm
Tone of Coarse Yarns	do
Mid American at Liverpool ...	7·13—3
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool—	
Jan.-Feb.	6·87—3
Feb.-Mar.	6·85—3
Mar.-Apl.	6·84—3
Apl.-May	6·82—3
May-June	6·81—2
June-July	6·78—3
July-Aug.	6·74—2
Aug.-Sept.	6·63—1
Sept-Oct.	6·44—1

MANCHESTER, Jan. 6.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—
Firm, fair enquiry, sellers stiff, and transactions difficult to arrange.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apl.-May—Ldn.—46 Sellers.
Do. Bombay steamp (per 416lbs) ...Jan.-Feb.—Dunkirk— 50 6 „
Do. La Plata...Jan.-Feb.—Hamburg—42 7 1-2 „
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet
Do. Tendency of the Market ... .
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes. Jan.—£24 10 0 „
do ...Mar.-Apr.—£24-0-0 „
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Steady
Poppyseed Canal...Jan.-Feb.—Hamburg 68 3 „
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship ...Jan.-Feb.—Antwerp 5o 6 „
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship...Jan.-Feb.—Antwerp— Nomi
Do. Ferozapore usual bold ... Jan.-Feb.—Antwerp— Nomi
Cotton seed. Bombay parcels ... Jan.-Feb.—Hall—£6-14-6—„
Do. Tone of Market at close ... .
Gingelly Seed. Bombay 15 p.c....Jan.-Feb.—London ..... „
Wheat. Choice white Karachi ...Jan.-Feb.—London—39 6 „
Do. F A Q Red Kurachi (per 492 lbs.) —Jan.-Feb.—London 39 3 „
Do. Club No. 2 ...Jan.-Feb.—London—39 6 „
Do. Choice white Delhi ... Nomi.
Do. Tone of Market at Close... ... Firm
Do. Red Graded American per central Jan.— ... 7 4 7·8

LONDON, Jan. 6.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Jan.—9 2 1-4 —Sellers
German Beet-root 86 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Feb.—9 4 1-2 —Sellers
Closing Tone of Market Quiet.
German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) Jan.Feb.— 12 1 1-2—Sellers
German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) Feb.-Mar.—12 3 3-4—Sellers
Germna Closing Tone Market ... ... Quiet
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. India ...Jan.-Feb.—12 6 —Sellers
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. India ...Feb.-Mar.—12 6 —Sellers
Do. closing Tone of Market.— .....
Mauritius Crystals...Jan.— 12 6 —Sellers
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Jan.-Feb—12 7 1-2—Sellers
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags— Feb-Mar.—12 7 1-2—Sellers
Do. Closing Tone of Market ... Quiet

LONDON, Jan. 6.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ...	Jan.—12	Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ...	June-Dec.—10 8 1-4	
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ...	Jan.—12 1 1-2	
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ...	June-Dec.—10 9 3-4	
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ...	Jan.—13 5 1-2	
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi	June-Dec.—11 11 1-4	
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi	Jan.—13 7	
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi	—June-Dec.—12 03-4	
Closing Tone of Market ...	Quiet	
Special Feature	With little doing	

LONDON, Jan. 6.

METALS.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	... 76	10	0
„ Best English Selected	... 81	15	0
„ Braziers... ...	... 88	0	0
„ Tone of Market	... Steady		
Hard Spelter	... 23	0	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	... 233	0	0
Yellow Metal	... 7	3-8	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C. G. O. B 1, p.c. F O B L'pool ...	... 12	10	0
Belgium Iron Bar No. 2 „	... 6	1	0
Pig Iron, No. 3 Cleveland ...	... 3	7	10
„ „ No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro	... 3	8	9
„ „ Gartsherrie ...	... 4	3	0
Lead Pig English ...	... 18	10	0
Tone of Steel Market—	Firm.		
Silver, Spot	29 5-16		
„ 2 months hence ...	29 5-16		
„ Tone of Market—	... Steady		
Special Feature— ...	.....		

LONDON, Jan. 5.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	29 5-16
Silver 2 months	29 5-16
„ Closing Tone of Market—	Steady
„ Tendency, etc, of the Market—Sellers holding for higher prices	
Rentes 3 per cent ...	£ 89 1-2
Consols 2 1-2 per cent ...	£ .....
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent	£ 91
Sterling loan	£ 91
Govt Securities, 3 per cent	£ 78
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent	£ 63 5-8
Bar Gold per oz	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—	Quiet
Closing „ „	— do
Bank of England Rate of Discount is	5 per cent
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight.	13 29-32
London at Paris Fes	25·17 1-2
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·46
New York (Demand Bills) dols ...	4 86 1-4
Interest day to day loans ...	3
„ 7 days Market loans ...	3 5-8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months sight.	4 3-8
„ „ „ 6 „ „ „	4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ...	5 1-8
„ „ 6 „ ...	5 1-8

LONDON, Jan. 6.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

General Tone of Market—Firm.

RUBBER.

Fine Hard Para Rubber—Jan.-Feb.—4 7 —Sellers
General Tone of Market ... ... Quiet

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...	10,000
Tone of Market	Steady.

Futures.	Latest closing.	To-days opening.
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·87	6·89
Feb.-Mar. ...	6·85	6·80
Mar.-Apl. ...	6·84	6·79
Apl.-May ...	6·82	6·77
May-June ...	6·81	6·76
June-July ...	6·78	6·74
July-Aug. ...	6·74	6·70
Aug.-Sept. ...	6·63	6·59
Sept-Oct. ...	6·44	6·40

Prices at 10·5 a. m.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE. CO.

A telegram from the head office of the Standard Life Assurance Company announces that the new assurance effected during the Company's financial year, which closed on the 15th November, 1912, exceed two millions, sterling.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The net profits of the Central Bank of India, Limited, made up to 31st December 1912 amounted to Rs. 61,333-4-11. This amount the Directors recommend to dispose of as follows :—

To pay a dividend on paid-up capital of Rs. 10 lacs (First issue) for 6 months ending 31st December 1912, at 6 per cent per annum Rs. 30,000. To pay a dividend on paid-up capital of further 5 lacs (Second issue) from the dates of payment of their respective calls to 31st December 1912 at 6 per cent per annum Rs. 6,800. To transfer to preliminary expenses account Rs. 4603-9-2. To carry forward to next account Rs. 20,429-11-9. Total Rs. 61,333-4-11.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 7.

The weather has been dry everywhere.
Forecast :—No change.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 7th January 1913 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Maximum temperature is above the average over the whole division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity and temperature are nearly equal to the average.

Sind and Rajaputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or slightly below the average. Day temperature is in excess in upper Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West :—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature during day is in excess in east Kathiawar and north Gujarat ; night temperature is also above the average at Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Saugor. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Light cloud has appeared in the south, but skies remain clear in the north Konkan. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the north Bombay Deccan. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Light rain has again fallen at Colombo where skies still remain heavily clouded and the sea has become rough. Light cloud has appeared in the extreme north.

A few falls may occur in the extreme south, but dry weather is likely to continue over the Indian area.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TOURS THROUGH INDIA.

TOURS MAY BE ARRANGED and TICKETS ISSUED to THE PRINCIPAL CITIES of INTEREST TO ANY RAILWAY STATION in INDIA.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS (third class for servants) issued for single and return journeys, with the usual free allowance of luggage. Single Journey Tickets available for two months, Return Tickets for eight months.

Break of Journey at Intermediate Stations allowed.

For further particulars and Tickets, apply to the undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name, and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PIPON—December 12, at Abbottabad, the wife of P. J. G. Pipon, I. C. S., of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee of the Corporation, 4-10.
Western India Football Association General Meeting with reference to running a Hockey Tournament, Green's Restaurant, 7-15 p. m.
Salle Francaise : Major F. E. Preston, on "the Bravest of the Brave," 6-30 p. m.
"Maidanis," 5-30 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.
Willison's Tented Shows at "Maidanis," 9 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; 10 to 12 p.m.

Maxim :—'Quit you like men—be strong."—St. Paul.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia," with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo, left Aden at 6 p.m. on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Macedonia" will leave Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	... 12-35	19-1-
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	... 13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	... 8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	... 6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	... 11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	... 19-35	8-0
Mazagaon Express	... 12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab	...	*
do do for Calcutta	...	*
do do for Madras	...	*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	... 7-30	21-0
Gujerat Mail	... 8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	... 6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)	.....	12-0

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. P. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to day :—

March ...	Myrella la Jolie ... Berceaux
Three Light Pieces, I. "Dance Lubly Lulu", 2. Intermezzo sinuste, 3. Intermezzo March, "Folie Berger," by P. E. Fletcher.	
Grand Fantasia ...	Songs and Dances of Northern Europe ... Kuhner
Valse ...	Morgenblatter ... Strauss
Selection ...	Princess Caprice ... Leo Fall
Galop ...	Wie der Wind ... Faust

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and Officers, the Band of the Sherwood Foresters, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall, Bandmaster, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day :—

March of Triumph ...	Entry of the Gladiators ...	Fucik
Overture ...	Festival ...	Leutner
Excerpts ...	(from) Verdi's Works ...	Godfrey
Valse ...	Gipsy Love ...	Lehar.
Melodies ...	(from) the Pink Lady ...	Caryll
a Air de Ballet ...	Lancelot ...	Adam
b Xylophone Solo (Soloist : Corp : C. Bradley)	...	Beppo ... Bryne
Rhapsody ...	Slavonic ...	Friedemann

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Singapur and Japan per s. s. "Ischia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-day instead of as previously notified.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. "Ferdinand," will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-day.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, MAZAGON.—The total number of patients treated during the month of December 1912—was 2,941, the daily average being 94 ; new admissions 674, Parsees 315 ; Hindoos 1,862 ; Mahomedans 519 Christians 245. 68 Children were vaccinated this month.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.—Lectures in "First Aid to the Injured under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association will be delivered by Dr. S. K. Engineer, L. M. and S., L. R. C. S. E., M. R. C. P., at the Central Hall of the Elphinstone High School, Dhobhietalao from Sunday next at 3 p.m.

FIRE IN A SHOP.—On Tuesday morning, at two o'clock, a fire was discovered in a shop situated on the ground floor of a five-storied house in new Hanuman Lane. The fire was first noticed by a policeman, who gave an alarm and the engine from Bhuleshwar followed by those from Babula Tank, Byculla, Fort, Mandvi, and Gowalia Tank arrived promptly. Water was plentiful, and as the flames had not extended beyond the shop, the engine from Bhuleshwar was quite capable of coping with the out break. It worked for about twenty minutes, by which time the fire had been put out. The house belonged to one Bhuguram Hemraj and was insured for Rs. 50,000, while the shop belonged to Ramji Janu, a dealer in spices. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 1,000, including the damage done to the building and to the shop-keeper. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A MILL.

At the Morgue, yesterday, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest on the body of Gopal Baboo, a Hindu mill-hand, aged 30.

The deceased was employed as a mucadam in the Hachel Sassoon Mill at Kala Chowkie. Yesterday he, with four or five other operatives, was engaged in removing a press. The deceased removed one bolt and loosened another, when half of the press fell on him and pinned him down. An alarm was raised and a number of mill-hands came up and extricated him, but he was at his last gasp. He died on his way to the hospital.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death and added a rider that the jury were of opinion that an engineer or fitter should be present to supervise a work of this character.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate in Calcutta issued a summons on the 6th inst., against two Mahomedans on a charge of assaulting an agent of the Red Crescent Society, while collecting money in aid of the Turks.

A head constable and two constables attached to the Naraingunge River Police were convicted on the 6th inst., by the Joint Magistrate of Naraingunge, for unnecessary house search and insult. The head constable was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and the constables were fined Rs. 5 each.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta issued a summons against a constable for extorting blackmail from a Mahomedan at the races one during last Sunday's sitting.

THE POLICE COURTS.

KIDNAPPING A MARRIED WOMAN.

Mr. A. H. S. Ashton, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which one Rahimbux Buxoo, a Mahomedan Taili, charged one Ellahi bux Nathoo with enticing away his married daughter from lawful custody. Mr. R. Solomon appeared for the prosecution and Mr. R. S. Pundit, Bar-at-Law, for the defence.

On July last, the accused took the girl from her father's house, put her into a gharry and drove to Taili g

PING INTELLIGENCE.

...Elder steamer Circassia 4,227 tons ...Caserta sailed on Tuesday for Liverpool ...general cargo and passengers.

...P. & O. Co's steamer Mansuri 2,043 tons, ...Capt Gori arrived in Bombay harbour on ...British 25th December with a general ...and pilgrims.

...Co's steamer Uriana 3383 tons, ...D Pratt arrived in harbour on Monday ...Port Louis, 23rd December with a ...cargo and 4 cabin & 31 deck passengers.

...steamer Dalhousie, 2,499 tons, Captain Fulhan ...Tuesday for Kosseir, with a general cargo.

...OP-WAR AND RIM. VESSELS.

...Flagship Capt C E ...eMaurice...R N Flagship
...Dalhousie ...Comdr C G Sinclair ... Troopship
... ...Comdr H C Somerville .....Sloop
...Clio ...Comdr Geo J Todd ....Spl Ser Sl
...ARBOUR IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 7.

...3512	Saroasm	P & O Co
...3794	Potter	P & O Co
...1899	penny ..... Burmah	9-1 Io M M & Co
...3545	Freeden	The Bombay Co
...Faughton	3103 McPherson	J F and Co
...	4785 Hinsey ...Shanghai...	29-1-13
...	3319 Carr	T M & Co
...	52,252 Saunders	T M & Co
...	1417 Bacon	Arab Stea Lt.
...	940 Manley	M M and Co
...	2042 Gore	B & P S N Co
...Coastic	...Comdr Mahlis	Turkish G Boat
...	250 Nacoda	Persian Govt
...	911 Murch ...Persian Gulf...	Bo & P S N Co
...	3660 Smith	The Captain
...	2326 Garrison	Morison & Co
...	2391 Lewellin .....Aden	P & O Co
...	3087 Crebbin ...Calcutta	T M & Co
...	860 Knudsen	W F C & Co
...	3,400 Alton	M M & Co

P & O Dock

...1815	Beeching	Repairing ... J M & Co

M W D D

...	443 Ibram ...	Repairing ... Bo S N Co Ld
...	699 Faki	N F ... N P ... Bo S N Co

Offside M

...	555 Sulleman	J M & Co

H W P D

...	552 Dawod	3-1 ... Bo S N Co
...	547 Hoosein ... Karachi...	7-1 Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Vessels.	Commanders.	From
Mansuri	Gore	Jedah, Dec 25
Uriana	Pratt	Port Louis, Dec 23

DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
M Barquebem ...	Granovich ...	Trieste
Citrassia	Osborne	Liverpool

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Mansuri for Jeddah.

" Raksa for Liverpool, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N C.'s steamer "Avristan", left Port Said on the evening of the 5th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer "Merton Hall", left here for Karachi outward bound on the evening of the 28th December. The same Company's steamer "City of Karachi", left Port Said homeward bound on the afternoon of the 5th instant. The same Company's steamer "City of Sparta", left Liverpool outward bound on the evening of the 4th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 6.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia s—10 bales hemp, F Khanbchand ; 100 bales hemp, Kiddie Reeve and Co ; 50 bales hemp, R Muncherji ; 200 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 4 bales woolen carpets, G R Mahomed and Sons ; 11 bales woolen carpets, E Mahomed ; 55 bales hides and skins, R M Kooka ; 10 bales hides, V Esmail and Co ; 45 cwts Aloes F A Mooraj ; 6 boxes tea, Alen Bros ; 42 bales hemp, S Romrokdas ; 44 bales hides and skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 17 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 17 cases fishmaws, E Mahomed ; 5 cases bees wax, N Kassum ; 2,031 1-4 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co ; 3,000 cwts cottonseed and 4498 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros ; 140 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy ; 80 bales hides, E D Sassoon and Co ; 25 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Navarra s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 11,655 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 210 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 110 bales cotton, J A Beghie and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Navarra s—1251 1-4 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co ; 155 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons

FOR GENOVA.

Scotia s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton S Byramji ; 41 cases assapoetids, R Jeewandas ; 200 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

Glyceric s—500 bales cotton, and 10,336 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros ; 155 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Sicilia s—12,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

Sicilia s—50 bales cotton, Kiddie Reeve and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Morgan s—545 cwts Gum, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR BATAVIA.

Sicilia s—4000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR PIRAEUS.

Morgana s—499 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Morgana s—1800 cwts groundnuts 224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 4002 cwts gingellyseed, C. Boggiano and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 50 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR VENICE.

Morgana s—1999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros,

FOR NEW YORK.

Malaria s—220 bales cotton and 230 bales gum, W. Wolf Sons ; 2000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ostmark s—100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 2001 cwts groundnuts, C Boggiano and Co ; 166 bales cotton E Spinner and Co ; 100 bales hemp, E Comersey; 300 bales hemp, S Rumrokdas; 2001 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co; 1950 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co; 102 cwts gum, R Danje and Co; 2010 cwts groundnuts, G Shimji.

FOR BREMEN.

Ostmark s—1000 1-2 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

Wakefala s—1292 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HONG KONG.

Himalaya s—225 cwts olibanum and 37 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, V Ooka: 10 cases opium, P and O. Co.

S S Ferdinand s—50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Nishtani Maru s—400 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Himalaya s—50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,300 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 50 tons old iron, N Fatehaly and Co ; 20 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

S Ferdinand s—300 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nanna s—400 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co ; 500 bales cotton, M Ameerey and Co ; 910 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1,300 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co ; 800 bales cotton, N Rajabally and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; [illegible] bales cotton, G G Kaisha ; 500 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

Glyceric s—500 bales cotton, and 10,336 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros ; 155 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

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S

RUPTURE ALMOST REACHED.

SUSPENSION OF PEACE CONFERENCE.

Allies' Firm Demand for Better Terms.

TURKS PERTURBED AND EXCITED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The Peace Conference sat for an hour to-day and then adjourned.

The Turks presented proposals for certain cessions of territory northward of Adrianople, but excluding that city, and also undertook to renounce their rights in Crete, provided no other islands were demanded.

The Allies thereupon consulted together, and drafted a resolution to the effect that, since the Turks had not replied satisfactorily to their last proposals, they would suspend the labours of the Conference.

Subsequently, a general conversation occurred, during which it was explained that a rupture was not intended, but a suspension, until a more satisfactory reply, more consistent with the Allies' terms, was received.

The Turks left perturbed and excited.

The Allies state that there would certainly have been a rupture, but for the advice of the Powers.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

The Balkan delegates are of opinion that adjournment over the orthodox Christmas will afford the Turks time to consider and submit more acceptable proposals at their next meeting, which will probably be held on Friday, or possibly Thursday. In the meantime, it will be possible for private negotiations to be resumed between the delegates on both sides.

AMBASSADORS AND THE DELAY.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

The Ambassadors met at the Foreign Office to-day to consider the position raising from the indefinite postponement of the peace negotiations.

Reuter learns that the Ambassadors are awaiting instructions with a view to a settlement between belligerents by United action. It is believed that the Powers are not opposed to the cession of Adrianople to Bulgaria.

TURKISH RELIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 7.

The president of the Turkish Relief Fund Committee, organised by the local Chittagong Mahomedan community, has remitted the sum of £1,000, being the amount of a first instalment of the above fund to His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, with a request to hand over on behalf of the Committee £750 to the Ottoman Red Crescent Society there, and the balance, viz £250, to Lady Lowther in aid of the fund started by her.

CORNERING COTTON.

Judicial Prohibition in America.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON, JAN. 7.

The Supreme Court has delivered judgment in connection with a case, regarding the cornering of cotton, the effect of which is to make cornering Change illegal. It is regarded as the most far-reaching application of the Anti-Trust law hitherto enforced. Mr. Wickersham, Attorney-General, thinks that the decision will solve the problem of the high cost of living as the Government is empowered to break up any corner in food-stuffs.

The decision also means that Mr. Patten, the former "wheat king" and his associates will be tried on a charge of forming a 'corner'.

AMERICAN COTTON.

Intermediary Association to be Formed.

MEMPHIS, JAN. 7.

The representatives of the Southern Cotton Exchanges and Chambers of Commerce have formulated plans for the organisation of a National Association of Exchanges. The principal functions of the organisation will be to deal with differences between shippers in America and buyers and spinners in Europe. It is stated that no effort will be made to control prices. The delegates of the Liverpool Conference will be empowered to adopt a uniform classification, to govern. The handling of cotton here and in Europe. A meeting will be held in time to make new rules applicable to the 1913 crop.

INDO-EUROPEAN WIRES.

Concessions Renewed till 1945.

TEHERAN, JAN. 7.

The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs has renewed all the concessions made to the Indo-European Telegraph Department until 1945, and has sanctioned the reconstruction of the Arabistan lines with iron poles, ensuring trustworthy communication with Ahwaz, Shustar, and Mohammerah, etc.

The Department receives the right of appointing an inspector for its lines.

The negotiations have been proceeding for four years, and Sir Walter Townley, British Minister, is having the agreement placed on record in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

SIR SYDNEY OLIVIER.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

Sir Sydney Olivier, lately Governor of Jamaica, has been appointed permanent Secretary to the Board of Agriculture.

OBITUAUY.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

The death has occurred of Zobehr Pasha, the famous slave trader, who was afterwards a coadjutor of Gordon in the Sudan.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

Charges on Stocks over Half a Million.

THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

At question time in the House of Commons, Mr. Acland said that the Government did not intend to terminate the Opium Agreement of 1911, but the Government of India had taken steps to suspend the sales of certified opium.

SHANGHAI, JAN. 6.

The opium market is now non-existent. The present value of the opium stocks is nearly seventy-three million taels. It is stated that nearly 70 per cent. is mortgaged by the banks. The estimated interest and godown charges are over half a million monthly.

The alternatives, suggested to prevent a financial crisis, are either that China abide by the Treaty, and so allow stocks to go for consumption, or that they be re-sold to the Government of India.

REDUCTIONS IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 7.

The *Pioneer* says with regard to the opium question, that it may be noted in British India that the only area under cultivation is in the United Provinces. This is nominally 325,000 bighas, but is believed that less than this is under poppy as other crops are paying better, especially linseed. This area was fixed on the basis of meeting the demand for uncertificated opium for export, and to supply the quantity required for consumption in India; the opium to be certified for China being taken from reserve stock maturing in Government factories. There will now have to be a re-consideration of the area to be left. Another point that will have to be taken up shortly will be connected with the staff of the Opium Department and further reductions seem inevitable. The intention to spread those over another few years cannot well be maintained in the face of the changed circumstances, but we have no doubt, Government will see that the men affected are treated with full consideration.

TARIFF REFORM.

New Suggestion for Wheat Bounties.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The Conservative Press is giving prominence to an idea of Sir Joseph Lawrence's to grant a bounty of two shillings on Colonial wheat, instead of taxing foreign wheat, and also to grant a bounty to the Home producer. The money would be found by the taxation of foreign manufactures; thus both the workers and agriculturalists would be benefitted.

The scheme is viewed favourably at present, though time is asked to consider the details, especially from a financial point of view.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

The *Times* says that the rank and file of the Unionists at Westminster are realising with a sigh of relief that they are now almost solid against food-taxes, and it is understood that the preponderating view was communicated to Mr. Bonar Law yesterday.

Naturally some of the leaders feel that they are in a rather difficult position. There is, however, every sympathy with the food-tax stalwarts, who will be given every possible accommodation.

INDIAN EMIGRATION.

Officers for Calcutta from British Guiana.

GEORGETOWN, JAN. 7.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Committe on the Emigration of Indians to the Crown Colonies, two officers acquainted with the Emigration Department, Calcutta, will visit British Guiana in the spring. Furthermore, at the instance of Mr, Harcourt, an officer of the immigration Department here will be seconded for two years to the Emigration Office in Calcutta, and will start shortly.

THE CRISIS IN PORTUGAL.

LISBON, JAN. 7.

Senhor Duarte Leite, the retiring Premier, says that the Cabinet has resigned, as the situation which called it into being, namely the fear of disturbances arising from the Royalist invasion, has now disappeared.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that it is believed that the Duke of Devonshire will move the rejection of the Home Rule Bill in the House of Lords.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

TOULON, JAN. 7.

Eight men have been killed by the explosion of a steam pipe on the French battleship "Massena."

HIGHER WAGES FOR MINERS.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

Owing to the increased price of coal and the larger output, the Coal Conciliation Board of the English area, has granted the miners a five per cent. increase, bringing up wages to the 1906 point, which is the highest on record.

"THE CLAN MACKENZIE."

LONDON, JAN. 7.

Yesterday's news of the "Clan Mackenzie" was regarded as more hopeful, and the rate for reinsurance dropped from 30 to 35 per cent. It is stated that the weather is favourable, though there is still a high swell. Another attempt at refloating the vessel will be made to-day.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

THE AGRA MURDER TRIAL.

Important Statements by Clark.

THE FATAL INJECTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, JAN. 7.

Before Mr. Ormerod, Joint Magistrate, Agra, the hearing of the Fulham murder case re-opened to-day. Mr. Ross Alston instructed by Mr. Williamson, D. S. P., appeared for the prosecution. Lieutenant Clark, the first accused, was defended by Mr. Wiggins, pleader, and Mrs. Fulham, the second accused, was undefended.

Clark volunteered the following important statement:—He said, he was called to Meerut on 19th September 1911 to bring Mr. Fulham to Agra, the Medical Board having certified Fulham to be suffering from "General paralysis of insane." Fulham was in a weak, exhausted condition and on arrival at Agra grew worse. For two days before he got the final attack, Mr. Fulham told Clark that he felt like having another attack. At the same time Mr. Fulham continued to take the medicine he had brought from his home. His food consisted of "slops." He had had this when Clark carried him to bed. Clark then dined in his own room. Mr. Fulham called out that he felt another attack coming on. Clark explained that when Fulham was first brought to Agra, Capt. Dunn, R. A. M. C., who was consulted, advised an injection mixture of Aether Digitalis, Strychnine to be kept always handy and used immediately the patient felt an attack coming. Clark, therefore, at once gave ten minims of this injection, and after half an hour gave a second injection. Clark eventually brought Capt. Dunn, who advised Clark to give a third injection which he did, and shortly after that Mr. Fulham died. Prisoner stated the injections were given in the upper left arm, below the heart, and left forearm, because Fulham was suffering from paralysis on the left side, and therefore the idea was to excite the heart. Clark further stated that Captain Dunn who is now in England should be produced in the High Court.

Clark then accounted for 6 grains Gelsemine, obtained from Calcutta to treat a regimental patient. The balance, 48 grains, was in the hands of the Chemical Examiner.

The Court said:—Clark had given an explanation of all the Gelsemine, Atropine and Cocaine proved to have been purchased by him. Mr. Ross Alston said it would be interesting to know what had become of all the patients who took the Gelsemine.

Mrs. Fulham then made a statement about the bottle said to have contained the injection mixture used by Clark. She stated that the bottle was removed from her bedroom shelf by Clark who took it to treat a lady in the same bungalow, next door, who suffered from fits, witness thought. Clark had used the same injection on this lady and saved her life. That accounted for the bottle not being found by the Police at her place. In reply to the court, Mrs. Fulham said she no longer wished to by married to Mr. Clark.

LETTERS BY MR FULHAM.

Mr. Ross Alston then put in further letters. In one letter Mrs. Fulham reports the vomiting and purging of her husband with alarming frequency. After referring to what the hospital people thought about Fulham's case, Mrs. Fulham writes: "But you and I know." In another letter complaint is made by Mrs. Fulham that drugs to produce heat-stroke did not raise temperature. A letter written on the 9th August 1911 reads: "My husband's temperature gone up to 100 point 6, same as it was on the night he was so bad." "This proves," said Mr. Ross Alston, that the illness was not heat-stroke since the temperature would have gone much higher in true heat stroke. On the 14th August, Mrs. Fulham wrote: "It is hard for me, Harry darling, and I only wish it was all over." Again she writes: "Oh God, give me strength to bear this cruel and bitter blow of disappointment and parting after all I have done. It's not my fault, Harry dearie, simply fate."

Clark, later in the day said, he wished to correct this morning's statement about injections. After thinking over he said that he only gave Mr. Fulham two injections on the day he died. He referred to the three injections, he said he had given in the presence of Captain Dunn. Accused now said he remember that when Capt. Dunn arrived, he found Fulham either dead or almost dead, and no injection was given.

The Court adjourned the Fulham case till to-morrow morning. Clark and Mrs. Fulham conversed together most of the time during the hearing and are apparently on excellent terms, notwithstanding the female accused's statement against Clark. Mrs. Fulham's demeanour exhibited good spirits and Clark was markedly cheerful throughout.

SHOCKING MOTOR FATALITY.

Occupants Pinned Down and Burnt to Death.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 7.

A terrible motor fatality, in which two well-known Indian jute brokers of Calcutta, Messrs. Surendranath Banerji and A. C. Chosal, met with a dreadful death, occurred at Budge-Budge this morning. The two hired a taxi-cab to go to the Budge-Budge Mills. On the way the car collided with a bullock cart and overturned into a ditch, pinning the two unfortunate men beneath it, and the horror of the occurrence was enhanced by the petrol catching fire. The unfortunate occupants could not free themselves and were burnt to death. The driver is in a precarious condition.

BLOCK ON B.-N. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOILKERA, JAN. 7.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Bengal Nagpur Railway, has sent the following wire from Goilkera:—A down goods train was derailed at a bridge between Posaits and Goilkera. A number of wagons were damaged and the line torn up, and transhipment of passengers from the train is necessary. Through communication will probably be restored in about three days' time. No one was injured.

THE SERVICES COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 7.

Mr. R. N. Bell has been co-opted to represent the Civil Service in Burma, in connection with the Public Service Commission.

JAPANESE SHIPPING.

Competition with British Lines.

INDIAN COASTING TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 7.

The Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed the Department of Commerce and Industry in connection with the increasing competition to which British steamships are being subjected by reason of the extending operations of subsidised lines of steamers flying foreign flags. On a representation of the Hongkong Chamber the Committee requested the Calcutta representatives of British steamship companies trading with the Far East to furnish them with a statement defining the position. The facts disclosed in the letter prove that British shipowners are being subjected to unequal and unfair competition. While Japanese vessels are permitted to enter freely into the Indian coasting trade, no British steamers may carry either passengers or cargo from one Japanese port to another.

The committee wish it to be clearly understood that they do not expect the state to protect British steamship owners against fair and equal competition, but Japanese shipping companies are subsidised by the Imperial Japanese Government, and they are further aided by the state restriction of competition in their interport trade. It is against intrusion of these state aided steamships into Indian coasting trade that the Chamber protests. For, these vessels are enabled by means of their Government subvention to enter into drastic competition with the British lines in the Indian trade, while they are likewise protected by their Government against retaliatory measures on their own Home trade. Such competition is neither fair nor reasonable. The Committee trust therefore, that the Governor-General in Council will again move in the matter. The Dutch Government have lately modified their Navigation Laws in regard to the coasting trade of the Dutch East Indies according to the old laws. This trade was closed to all vessels under foreign flags, but by an amendment, which has now been made, claims to give fair treatment to those nations, which allow Dutch vessels to participate in their coasting trade. This fact lends additional weight to the Chamber's contention that the Indian coasting trade should be closed to vessels flying the Japanese flag, unless the Imperial Japanese Government are prepared to open their coasting trade to British lines.

In the course of a letter dated November 6th last, Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., and Messrs. Jardine Skinner and Co., wrote to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce reviewing the present position, and pointing out that it was not considered by the Indian Government that they had made out a strong enough case for Government interference. They, however, considered their case was a very strong one, and this opinion was supported by practically every British shipping company engaged in the trade with the East. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha were subsidised by the Japanese Government to the extent of 90 lakhs of rupees annually. The earnings of the Japanese company last year amounted to twenty-one million yen, and their expenditure to twenty-three, leaving two million yen deficit. Against this loss they placed the subsidy of six million yen, and thus the Company was enabled to pay a 10 per cent. dividend, and place a considerable sum to reserve. The Compauy were working at cut rates and endeavouring to oust British capital and enterprise. The treaty between Great Britain and Japan was intended to be one of reciprocity but in actual practice it was not so. The competition of the Japanese chiefly affected the shipping companies at present, but it was quite apparent that it would spread in other directions if, not checked, and the effects might be serious.

THE VICEROY'S CONDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JAN. 7.

The following bulletin was issued at Viceregal Lodge at 8-30 a. m.:—

The Viceroy continues to make good progress.

THE BESANT LITIGATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 7.

In the High Court, Madras, to-day, before Mr. Justice Bakewell an application was made by the plaintiff, in the suit now pending against Mrs. Besant, for an order directing the defendant to bring back to India forthwith two boys, whose custody the plaintiff claims, or that orders be passed that they be made wards of the court. In the alternative, it was asked that the hearing of the suit might be expedited. His Lordship was against the trying of a question of this kind upon affidavit alone, and as Mrs. Besant, who appeared in person, was willing that the case should be expedited, he passed an order allowing the present application to stand over till the hearing of the suit, an early date being fixed, convenient to both parties. The settlement of issues takes place on Friday next.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 7.

The effect of Government action in raising the upset price per chest of certified opium to Rs. 4,500 was apparent at the sale to-day when there was no bid for certified opium and only the uncertified drug changed hands. The total number of chests offered was 1,100, and the proceeds were Rs. 17,39,350 an increase of Rs. 2,79,700 on the last sale in December. The general average price to-day was Rs. 1,829 per chest as compared with Rs. 1,581 at the last sale.

DACOITS SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 7.

The notorious dacoity case in Chakwal tehsil Jhelum district, has been disposed of by the Deputy Commissioner of Jhelum. Thirteen dacoits have been sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each, with a fine of Rs. 200. Two more dacoits, who had escaped, have been arrested in Kashmir territory. Most of the dacoits were Pathans. The Approver, Gulam Mahommad has been released.

THE BOMBAY COUNCIL.

POLICE AND PORT TRUST BILLS PASSED.

Condition of the Gujarati Talukdars.

MEASURE OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

THE Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay re-umed its sitting yesterday morning, H. E. Lord Sydenham presiding.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill introduced the Bill Further to Amend the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, and the Bombay City Police Act, 1902.

The object of the amendments in the District and City Police Acts, proposed by the Bill, was to strengthen the section in each Act which empowered the police to prevent disorder at places of public amusement, etc. This was effected by giving power to issue certain orders, to the police-officer on duty at the spot where the orders were to be issued. The Bill also provided that such orders might include orders for the maintenance of the public safety, a general provision deemed necessary in view of the increase in popularity of places of public amusement.

In moving the first reading of the Bill, the Hon. Mr. Hill said:—I hardly think the Council will wish me to detain them long over this Bill of practically seven words; but it will interest them to know its history. On April 9th, 1911, occurred an appalling disaster at the small village of Salumbra near Talegaon in Poona District, when about two hundred persons were burnt to death, owing to the existence of defective and dangerous lamps, and to the absence of proper means of exit from the pandal. Although the police were in no way to blame for the disaster, which occurred at an annual private gathering, the occurrence brought to light the circumstances that the Police Acts, both for the Mofussil and for Bombay City were defective in two important particulars. In the first place, both Acts provide that, in respect of assemblies, etc., 'the senior police officer of the highest rank senior to that of Constable' in the case of the District Police and 'Havildar' in the case of the City Police, 'present in the town or village where such place of amusement or assembly, etc., takes place, has certain powers. Now, it is obvious that a havildar or jamadar, or even an Assistant Superintendent of Police who may be present at the place of amusement, is deprived of the right to exercise the contemplated powers, if an officer senior to him happens to be anywhere else in the town, or village, or section. The officer on the spot would, in such circumstances be powerless to act, and in the case of an accident such as occurred at Salumbra, everyone might be burned to death before it was possible to communicate with the senior officer. Sub-sections (a) and (b) of this two-clause Bill are designed to restore the obvious intentions of the framers of these sections.

"The next defect to be remedied is the following: Under sections 47 of the District Police Act, and 26 of the City Police Act, a police officer who rightfully has access to a place of amusement or assembly, etc., can only give directions as to the 'mode of admission,' and for securing the peaceful and lawful 'conduct of proceedings,' but can do nothing to secure that those proceedings are conducted in safety. Again, to take the instance of Salumbra, he could have done nothing to enforce his order, or to remove the unsafe lamp, or to secure that there were adequate arrangements for the exit of the assembly. We propose, therefore, to insert in an appropriate place in the sections of both the Acts the words, 'and the maintenance of the public safety,' as indicated in sub-section (c) of clauses 1 and 2 of the Bill."

The Hon. Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed approved of the suggested measures for securing public safety.

The Hon. Mr. Khandallawalla, while approving of the proposed amendments, suggested that the rules for orders to be framed under section 47 (1) should be very strictly scrutinized.

The hon. member in charge of the Bill said that he was glad to find the amendments raised no controversy, and that they were generally accepted. As to Mr. Khandallawalla's suggestion, he said, it would be acted upon. The second reading of the Bill, he remarked, would not be taken up until the March meeting of the Council.

His Excellency put the motion to the vote, and the Bill passed through the first reading.

COURT OF WARDS ACT.

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb introduced the Bill to Amend the Court of Wards Act. The object of the Bill was to extend the benefits of the Bombay Court of Wards Act, 1905, to the holders of pensions and cash allowances to which the Pensions Act, 1871, applies. Cases occurred from time to time which indicated that the interests of ancient families, whose representatives were in receipt of a pension, or grant of money, or land revenue payable by Government, required the same protection as was afforded by the Court of Wards Act in respect of the estates of land-holders, whose property came within the scope of the Act, and there appeared to be no justification for excluding pension-holders from the provisions of a law which experience had shown to be of considerable benefit to land-holders.

The opportunity had been taken to make some minor changes in the Act. A slight modification of the definition of land-holder, in clauses 2, had been introduced to meet cases which should clearly come within the scope of the Act, but which it was impossible to include in a class.

The new section 44A was introduced in order to enable the Court of Wards to summon witnesses and compel the production of documents by persons other than claimants, as the powers conferred by section 15 of the Act could be exercised only with respect to claimants. Section 44A followed the wording of section 37 of Act XX of 1896 and section 35 of Act XXI of 1881, Acts passed by the Governor-General in Council regarding incumbered states in the Bombay Presidency.

The principle of the Bill was supported by the Hon. Mr. Curtis, who hoped that the Bill would apply to political pensions only, and Sir Richard Lamb assured him that this would be so.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh, the Hon. Sardar El Edroos the Hon. Mr. Belvi, the Hon. Rao Bahadhur Ramanbhai Mahipatram, the Hon. Mr. Upasani, the Hon. Mr. Khandallawalla, and the Hon. Mr. Rodda generally supported the Bill, which was passed through the first stage.

On the motion of the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, a select committee was appointed to report on the Bill.

THE PORT TRUST ACT.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill introduced the Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act.

The Bill mainly aimed at amplifying the provisions of Part V of the Bombay Port Trust Act and legalising the procedure already in force in the absence of definite provisions. Thus, for example, the Board already a sinking fund, but the maintenance of a sinking fund and its examination by the Accountant-General were now for the first time made statutory obligations. Again, the Board had in practice made use of rules to guide it in dealing with various matters of procedure relating to its debentures and other securities, but these rules had hitherto been executive, and it was considered desirable that they should be statutory. The chief provisions now introduced into the Bombay Port Trust Act were already in force under the Karachi Port Trust Act.

The Hon. Mr. Hill said:—"I do not think I need detain the Council long in moving the first reading of the Bill, No. XIII of 1912, for the further amendment of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879. Its various provision have been a considerable time under consideration, and it is, in its present form, practically the Bill desired by the Trust themselves. Since, moreover, it deals with matters of almost solely the concern of the Trust, and only affects the public in the matter of simplifying the procedure relating to the issue and transfer of Port Trust stock, it is unlikely that any objection will be taken to it in any quarter.

"The history of the measure is briefly as follows:—Nearly five years ago, it was proposed that Government should legislate so as to legalise the issue of stock certificates, (new section 42-D in clause 7 of the Bill), to prevent the Board to remit the charges referred to in section 43-B (2) of the Act without the sanction of Government; which we do by repealing certain words under clause 8 of the Bill; and to arrange for the banking of the Trust's surpluses, clause 9 of the present Bill.

"These proposals were embodied in a Bill which dealt also with certain amendments of the Karachi Port Trust. Proposals were, however, received that we should deal by separate Bills with the two Trusts, which are, of course, established by separate Acts; and since certain other suggestions were, meanwhile, received in respect of the Bombay Act, Government dealt with, and passed into law as Act II of 1909, the portions of the then Bill relating to Karachi, and referred the other new matters to the Bombay Port Trust for consideration.

"These were, firstly, that the proposals relating to the rule-making powers of the Board in respect of the issue of debentures, stock certificates, etc., should be recast. This has been done in section 42-E on the nearly verbal analogy of section 14 of the Indian Securities Act. Secondly, it was suggested that the provisions relating to the borrowing powers of the Trust—in section 39 of Act VI of 1879—should be brought up to date on the analogy of the Rangoon Port Trust Act. This, it is proposed to effect in clause 4 of the Bill, the really important change effected in it being that for loans of not more than five lakhs of rupees, repayable in not more than thirty years, the sanction of the Bombay Government suffices, whereas all loans under existing section 39, need the previous assent of the Governor-General in Council.

"The Port Trust, after considering recent legislation on the subject, also proposed that the new provisions of section 59 of the Karachi Port Trust Act, relating to the establishment, application and annual examination of a sinking fund in respect of loans raised, should be enacted also for the Bombay Port Trust; and these now find a place in clause 5 of the Bill, which proposes to add two new sections, 41-A and 41-B, to the Bombay Port Trust Act. They further suggested the insertion of section 42-C (on the analogy of section 6 of the Indian Securities Act of 1886), which requires that endorsements of debentures shall be on the back of the debentures only: and they propose, in view of the enlargement of the Trust Board, that one-half the members of committees shall form a quorum.

"The only remaining clause of the Bill which calls for notice is clause 6, which has been incorporated at the suggestion of the Government of India. It provides, by an amendment of section 42, that the form of debentures in the case of loans raised outside India, shall be regulated by the sanction of the Government of India, the reason being that our Indian debenture forms are not always suitable.

"I have already referred to clause 9; and as it is precisely analogous to the corresponding provision in the C. I. T. Bill recently passed into law, I assume that there will be no objection to it, subject to the Select Committee's examination.

"I think I need only add at this stage, that, while the Bill is, as has now been explained, a wholly uncontentious one, it is not desired to be proceeded with it in any undue haste. After it has been read a first time, I shall propose that it be referred for consideration to a Select Committee who will be given ample opportunity to consider it."

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla observed that he wished to offer a few remarks in reference to the two clauses proposed to be introduced. On principle, he welcomed the introduction in clause 4, the powers given to the Port Trustees to raise a loan by obtaining sanction of the Local Government. Up to the present, the final sanction for raising loans had been left to the Government of India. But this new clause made it possible for the public bodies to apply for sanction to the Local Government without having to go to the Government of India. As to the proposed reduction of the members of the quorum in committee, Sir Ibrahim said that there was the danger of rendering it possible for the chairman of the executive to compel to take action by securing the vote of one member out of a board of sixteen.

The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas agreed with Sir Ibrahim in his remarks about the danger in reducing the quorum. He said that in case of reporting committees the case was different, but in the case of committees to which the Board had delegated the powers, it was possible that the chairman could take action on the vote of one single member.

The Hon. Mr. Sprott and the Hon. Sir Henry Procter both pointed out that the Port Trust Committees being large ones, there was no danger that in consequence of the reduction of the quorum any important matters might be decided by the vote of a single member, and the casting-vote of the chairman.

The Hon. Mr. Hill, in replying to the discussion, paid a compliment to Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, and regretted that he would be leaving the Council.

The first reading of the Bill was carried and it was referred to a select committee.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji agreed with Sir Henry Procter's remarks, and averred that there was no danger of the kind Sir Ibrahim apprehended.

THE LAW GOVERNING TALUKDARS.

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb introduced the Bill to Amend and Consolidate the Law relating to the Talukdars.

The objects of the Bill were:—(1) to encourage, and, as regards the instruction of minors, to compel the talukdars, as a class, to prepare themselves by education and otherwise for the management of their estates, the protection of their interests and the maintenance of their ancestral status, under modern conditions, to which their traditional conservatism had hitherto prevented them from adjusting themselves; (2) to continue to protect their status during the period of preparation and adjustment, so far as might be consistent with other interests, from disruption and exploitation, to which they were otherwise exposed by the present illiteracy and improvidence of many of the owners, and their indulgence in ruinous litigation; (3) to simplify the process of protection and improve its methods by amendment and consolidation of the law embodied in the various existing enactments.

In pursuance of the first object, clause 66 gave the Talukdari Settlement Officer power to deal suitably with the education of the minors of a talukdar family, when proper provision was not made by the natural or appointed guardian. A potent engine of education in practical business was indicated in the proviso to clause 58 (4). It was in contemplation to promote a Talukdari Land Bank conducted by talukdars for the talukdars exclusively, in order to enable them to borrow money at the lowest possible rate and at the same time to regulate and control their borrowing. Separate legislation was necessary for this purpose, but the present Bill provides for the exemption, by executive order of transactions between talukdars and a Land Bank from the restrictions imposed upon alienation and encumbrance. Opportunity for provision against loss of family status and dignity by sub-division was afforded by clause 73, which enabled a talukdar under certain conditions to regulate succession to his estate by the rule of primogeniture. In pursuance of the second object it was sought to relieve estates from the burden of existing debt, by management as provided by Part IV, clauses 18-29, and by settlement and liquidation of debts as provided by Part IV, clauses 30-36. Relapse into debt, after liquidation, was checked directly by restriction upon alienation and encumbrance of a talukdar's estate, as provided by clause 58, and indirectly by the clauses that followed clause 58. Talukdars would be spared the costly burden of litigation in suits for succession, which had proved ruinous to so many estates in the past, by the transfer of such cases, which were of a semi-political nature, from Judicial to executive authority, in accordance with the prevailing practice in "saranjam" and political tenures, as provided by Part VI of the Bill. Government were entitled to retain in their own hands the decision of such questions among talukdars who were privileged as regards status, partially exempted from the payment of land-revenue and responsible for the maintenance of the police. Clauses 67 and 68 empowered the Talukdari Settlement Officer to intervene with a view to effecting a settlement or to providing the talukdar-litigant with facilities for obtaining sound, legal advice. Clause 69 gave the talukdars the full benefit of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act. In pursuance of the third object, clause 18 was made to embrace the various circumstances and reasons which led to the management under the existing Acts.

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, in introducing the Gujarat Talukdar's Act said that the talukdari formed a body of landholders who held on a peculiar tenure, and whom it was desirable in the public interest to preserve from falling into decay; the talukdars of Gujarat were, he was sorry to say, for the most part, an illiterate and ignorant body of men. For the most part, they were deficient in knowledge of affairs, narrow in their outlook, and

(Continued on page 6.)

THE DELHI OUTRAGE.

Bombay Civic Indignation Meeting.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, convened by the Sheriff, was held in the Town Hall, last evening, to express abhorrence and indignation at the attempt on the lives of Lord and Lady Hardinge and profound thankfulness for the preservation of the Viceroy's life and Lady Hardinge's escape, and sympathy with her Excellency in her painful anxiety.

The hall was filled to its utmost capacity and many had to stand or remain out on the verandah or street for the want of space.

His Excellency Lord Sydenham, accompanied by Her Ladyship, and attended by Mr. R. E. Gibson, Private Secretary, and Major Greig, Military Secretary, arrived at 5-30.

Their Excellencies and other popular citizens and Indian leaders, as they entered the hall, were cheered by the large number assembled there.

Amongst those present were the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, the Hon. Mr. Pranbhashankar Patani, H. H. the Aga Khan, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Shapoorji B. Broacha, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtula, Sir Sassoon J. David, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Charles Armstrong, Sir James Begbie, Dr. Rao Bahadur Dinanath B. Dandekar, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. J. A. D. MacBain, Mr. F. C. Chalk, Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, Mr. R. D. Sethna, Mr. Isaac Abraham, Dr. Stanley Reed, Mr. F. F. Gordon, Dr. DeMonte, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Mr. Sulleman Abdul Wahed, the Chief of Kuraswada, Mr. J. P. Orr, Mr. Bomanji D. Petit and Mr. Manmohandas Ramji.

Sir Jamshetjee Jeejeebhoy, in proposing Lord Sydenham to the chair, said that his Excellency was there, not so much as the head of the Government, but as the first citizen of Bombay (cheers). The gathering, which comprised the highest officials and the best non-officials, proved what feelings permeated them. The whole city and the presidency had learnt with gratification the great honour shown by his Majesty the King-Emperor to their Governor (loud and prolonged cheering).

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Manmohandas Ramji and carried with acclamation.

The Chairman, on rising to address the assembly, was again greeted with cheers that continued for some time.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency Lord Sydenham, in opening the proceedings, said:—"I am glad to be permitted to preside over this great meeting representing Bombay citizens of all communities, united heart and soul in condemning a cruel wrong, in thankfulness to God for the wonderful escape from deadly peril of our Viceroy and Lady Hardinge and in fervent wishes for His Excellency's speedy and complete recovery from injuries which must have caused acute suffering and have, for the moment, deprived India of his wise and kindly guidance.

"In the year which witnessed the departure of the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress from our shores, and within a few days of the receipt of a message of affectionate sympathy from his Majesty to his Indian subjects, a sudden blow was aimed by unknown hands at the life of his Majesty's trusted representative. To us on the Bunder almost exactly a year ago, the King-Emperor entrusted a 'message of loving farewell to the Indian Empire.' Have we not special reasons for a deep sense of sorrow and shame that this fair land should lie under the shadow of a dark crime? There are some wrongs that can never be righted, and harm that has been done to India in many and various ways, which perhaps we do not fully realise, must long endure. Crimes of this nature are traitorous not only to our Sovereign but to the life and soul of India.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, we must face facts even when we most wish that they could be obliterated. We cannot forget that little more than three years ago, a similar attempt was made upon the lives of Lord and Lady Minto in our own Presidency. We know that these outrages are not the work of the solitary fanatic or the madman. They are planned with the greatest care by acute brains turned into paths of dishonour. They are designed with a view to effect the greatest possible injury in the most conspicuous way. We know that the miserable assassin is the tool of others; that he has been led to believe that his crime will be pleasing to many, and that, should he be caught, he will be regarded by many as a martyr. But we are thankful also to know that the vast majority of the law-abiding peoples of India abhor political crimes of this character, as do the citizens of Bombay assembled this evening. Is this vast majority powerless? Can nothing be done except to pass such resolutions of heart-felt sympathy and stern condemnation as that which will be submitted to you? May we not endeavour to seek for causes and strive to remove them? Many years ago I read a novelette entitled, 'The autobiography of a slander.' The plot was a simple one. A few careless words spoken in a London drawing-room started a chain of a causation which ended in black tragedy to innocent lives. The story was worked out with great skill, and the train of events was perfectly natural, making the result apparently inevitable. May we not all learn something from this story? If such statements, as that India is being steadily ruined by British rule, at a time when this country is far richer than ever before in its history and is steadily advancing in wealth; that millions of neglected people die annually of starvation when in no other country in the world are famines, should they unhappily occur, dealt with so effectively; and that oppression is rampant, though India has never known a kindlier or a more just Government, are frequently made in speech or in writing, as they certainly are, is it not possible that one of the causes which produce the political assassin stands revealed? We have the evidence of criminals themselves that it is so, and it is not difficult to fancy a sequence of processes leading directly from some such statement as I have quoted to the outrage which we have met to deplore. India is a credulous country, and the number of persons accustomed to examine and verify loose statements is not large. One can imagine that a careless utterance, made by some one who well knew that it was incorrect, might work downwards, gathering exaggeration until it became an obsession in disordered brains. Add a slight smattering of history, garbled or misunderstood, and the conditions which produce the maker and the thrower of bombs may be completed. 'Oh, that we all knew or remembered what words are,' wrote Frederic Maurice. 'Surely they are the most terrible powers in the universe. No chemical combinations that I ever heard of are like them for effects good or mischievous, heavenly or diabolical.' That is absolutely true, and I ask you all whether it is not possible to do something to avert in the future crimes which darken the fair fame of this great country. Let no reckless language pass unchallenged. Find out what your youths are thinking of, guard them against evil influences and lead

...ssion me to send to you her account ...message written on the same day, which will ...bring home to you the terrible experiences of their ...dreadful as no words of mine could do: ...Running down the Chandni Chowk where the ...shooting was on all sides, I suddenly felt an ...upheaval and was thrown forward. When I ...recovered my place, I felt rather dazed and most decidedly deaf with a loud ringing in the head.' The Viceroy turned to me and said—"I am afraid that was a bomb." The elephant had stopped. Then he called out "age"—"go on"—and the procession started again. My impression was perfect stillness from the crowds until then, but when we restarted there were voices raised and I heard "brave" amongst these. I then began noticing more details, for instance, that the howdah back had gone and that the Viceroy looked pale. I said to him "Are you sure you are not hurt?" He answered, "I am not sure. I have had a great shock, but I think I can go on." A few seconds afterwards I stretched backwards to be able to see him from the back, and through a slit of the uniform near his right shoulder (the furthest from me), I could see red flesh appearing. Then I thought, "shall I tell him he is wounded which will frighten him, or take the risk of the harm the jolt of the elephant may do him?" I looked round again and noticed the legs of the man who was hanging backwards and dead. Then I quietly said: "Do let me stop the procession as I fear the man behind is dead". (We had moved on 150 yards.) He said "Of course we cannot go on under those circumstances." I stopped the elephant and signed to Colonel Maxwell on the elephant in front. He ran up and the Viceroy said, "Can you do anything for the poor man behind?" And I said, "Would you like Colonel Roberts to come? I think the Viceroy's shoulder is hurt". Just then the Viceroy had a little convulsion and was rapidly losing consciousness. On regaining consciousness, he gave all instructions for the full carrying out of the ceremony. After this there is nothing to tell, excepting a history of the difficulties of getting him off the howdah and into the motor, then into the house and taking his clothes off. He was bleeding profusely from about six wounds. No one was in the house, but the staff did everything and managed him beautifully.'

"The noble fortitude which these simple words reveal supplies us all with an inspiration and an example. We may well feel the better when we realise what this instant emergency arising unexpectedly on a day of rejoicing meant to their Excellencies and how calmly it was met. My wife is anxious that an address should be presented by the women of India to one of whom her sex may well feel proud. The wives of the heads of all the provinces of India and the leading ladies of all communities in Bombay have kindly promised their cordial co-operation, and we hope that it may be possible to unite the womanhood of India in a tribute of sympathy and affectionate admiration to her Excellency Lady Hardinge.

"I hope that I have not detained you too long. I have spoken strongly because I am as jealous of the honour and reputation of India as any Indian can be. The future, as his Majesty the King-Emperor has told us, holds out bright hopes which for the moment are dimmed. Do not let the feelings which now animate you pass quickly away. Resolve that you will individually and collectively do all in your power to root out evil-speaking and thinking, to uphold the right, and to advance the true interests of India which are imperilled by political crimes. Then surely it will never again be necessary to hold such a meeting as this and his Majesty's loyal and true-hearted Indian subjects will be spared the sense of sorrow and of shame which they feel to-day."

His Excellency the Chairman next called upon H. H. the Aga Khan to move the first resolution.

In moving the first resolution his Highness the Aga Khan said: "Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen: The Resolution that has been entrusted to me runs as follows:—

'That this public meeting of the representatives of the City and Presidency of Bombay expresses its deep abhorrence of the dastardly attempt on the lives of their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge; its profound thankfulness for Lord Hardinge's preservation and Lady Hardinge's escape; its admiration of Lady Hardinge's serene courage and its sympathy in her painful anxiety; and its earnest prayer that his Excellency the Viceroy may soon be fully restored to health and enabled to complete the work which has already won for him the regard and gratitude of the whole country.'

SPEECH BY THE AGA KHAN.

"It requires very few words from me to commend the resolution to your acceptance. It expresses what have been our feelings and sentiments ever since the day when the dastardly crime was committed. My Lord, I cannot help feeling that it was only by Divine grace that the life of the Viceroy was preserved. Of course, he is human, and even if our most sympathetic and beloved Viceroy had been killed, some other man would have succeeded him and the work of Government would have gone forward as usual; but I feel that God has prevented the British connection with India from being stained with this bloody crime. If, while carrying out that policy of sympathy and goodwill towards the people of this country, that policy of union and co-operation, of hope and catholic goodwill, which will for ever be associated with the person of our gracious Sovereign, the Viceroy had been assassinated, then of necessity perhaps unfairly, but still necessarily the whole mental attitude of the British people towards India would have been hardened. That would have been, in its consequences, an unspeakable calamity not only for India, or for England, but for the future of mankind. For these reasons, I think it would be well to mark the Viceroy's recovery and re-entry into public life by a day of thanksgiving and prayer throughout the land. Then I think that this crime should colour our whole attitude towards the Viceroy. He nobly declared from his couch that it would make no change in his policy; but we must all realise that a man, who has to live in hourly danger of assassination cannot be the same as one who moves freely amongst friends. We must be specially considerate in our whole attitude and thoughts towards the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge whose magnificent courage has won the admiration and sympathy of the world. However, there is a lesson to be learnt, and that is this—anarchy, as was expected by those who had studied the course of this moral disease in other countries, has now reached the endemic stage in this country. Never has it been known to disappear once it has caught hold of the morbid imagination of some of the unfit. We must face it and recognise it. Side by side with the pursuit of the highest ideals of British policy must go the unremitting detection and punishment of the anarchist. Of course the work of detection and vigilance is the immediate business of the police, but without the constant co-operation and active help of the public, no police can either prevent, or punish crime permanently. We have also another duty and that is to remember that our criticism does not carry with it the poison of malice and race prejudice; that topics of needless prejudice should not be raised; and that we should cultivate the true spirit of harmony and union which, if it once seizes on the imagination of the youth of this country, will kill anarchy by natural causes. With these few remarks I submit the resolution for your acceptance.

ELOQUENT SUPPORT.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was accorded an ovation when he rose to second the resolution. He said that his Highness the Aga Khan had moved the resolution most ably, and with the usual sagacity he displayed on other occasions. He was sure that the outrage was looked upon by the people all over India with the greatest abhorrence. There was a deep pause after the outrage, and then came a feeling of great relief that their Excellencies' lives had been spared. "Pride in their port and defiance in their eye," the Englishmen carried on their duties of government (cheers). Lord Hardinge had proved himself a great and sagacious ruler. He was one of those statesmen of whom the Poet Laureate sang, who could take the occasion by the hand. He would observe—as had been done everywhere—that the crime was a great shame to the country. But he would merely say that the perpetrators were no true Indians and they had certainly no Indian blood in their veins (loud and prolonged cheers.) They were traitors to their country and their King-Emperor. They had heard the statesmanlike words of the Chairman. He hoped that the outrage would be the last gasp of the disease, and that the smile which had begun to prevail at their Majesties' visit, would continue. They would all join in the fervent prayer that their Excellencies would soon recover, and in that prayer the whole presidency would eagerly join (loud cheers).

Sardar Buslochandrarao Patwardhan, the Chief of Aundhand, supported the resolution.

Sir Chimanlal Madhavlal, in supporting the ... said that after what had already been so ably and eloquently said, the resolution hardly required any support. That Gujarat condemned the foul crime in most unequivocal terms was manifest from the numerous meetings that had hitherto been held in the various cities and towns of that province, and he could unhesitatingly say that the northern portion of this presidency fully endorsed the spirit as well as the letter of the resolution. India had no worse enemy than the miscreants that had devised and perpetrated the crime, and no better friend that the illustrious good-hearted head of the benign Government.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, in supporting the resolution, said that words were called for to support only when there was any opposition, but in the present matter expressions of abhorrence had been given vent to in all directions. The resolution prayed for the early recovery of his Excellency and in that everybody joined.

THE EUROPEANS' SPOKESMAN.

The Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid, supporting the resolution on behalf of the European community, said: —Bombay is fortunate in that "the man in the street" has been little evidence of the poisonous elements, which have been at work throughout most of the country, during the last 6 or 7 years. But it has been my lot to spend the greater portion of these years in places where loyalty and enlightenment are not so universal as they are here—and I have been within hearing of openly preached sedition, and within a stone's throw of the scenes of cold-blooded murders, and dead-bearing bombs. What has most surprised me is the unfair advantage which certain preachers and propagandists have been permitted to take, of the liberty of speech and pen, of which we British subjects are so justly proud. The privilege has been so abused that innocent and simple youths have been led to believe that they were serving their Mother Country best by such acts as we have came here to denounce as horrible and dastardly, and beyond the expression of words. The canker has been, and is still, eating at the heart of India's progress, and unless the surgeon's knife is applied firmly and fearlessly, the natural development for which India's truest sons and servants are so earnestly and patiently working, will be retarded and their high and noble aspirations thwarted I hope I am right in reading in this resolution of abhorrence and indignation, the promise of the support of the people of Bombay to such measures as may be found necessary to eradicate this evil. I most heartily support the resolution, which has been so ably presented to you, and I know that when proof of loyalty is again called for, Bombay will always be the first to answer to the call.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The resolution was agreed to.

The Hon. Sir Charles Armstrong proposed that his Excellency the Governor be requested to communicate the resolution to their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge. In doing so, he described how the legislators in the Nahabatkhana in Delhi had received the news. The perpetrators should be hounded out of the country.

Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., seconded the resolution. He said nothing entirely agreed with what had been previously said in the meeting. The feelings were so deep that there was no language adequate to describe them. When his Excellency had more than justified the selection of his Majesty, he was on the point of being killed. Fortunatly his life had been saved.

Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., in supporting the resolution said that Lord and Lady Hardinge had proved equal to the occasion.

Sir Snapurji Broacha, Kt., in supporting the resolution, said that he would only request his Excellency to send the message that India execrated and abhorred the crime.

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried.

His Excellency said that he would write a private letter describing the meeting (cheers).

Sir Cowasji Jehangir moved a vote of thanks to the Sheriff which Mr. N. V. Mandlik seconded.

The Sheriff, acknowledged the vote in a few words.

The Hon. Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersay thanked his Excellency the Governor for presiding at the meeting. He said that his Excellency, whom they were now glad to call Lord Sydenham (cheers), had sorrowed in their sorrow and joined in their gladness for the last five years. The people of the presidency for generations to come would be proud of the term of five years alloted to Lord Sydenham.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Curimbhoy, in seconding the resolution, said, his Excellency had so thoroughly identified himself with all that tended to promote the material and intellectual well-being of the people under his charge that it became superfluous to say anything at great length on the subject. It would be a distinct loss to the Presidency, when the time came for his Excellency to lay down the reins of his high office. His Excellency's mission, as stated by himself at the Council to do his duty of the Empire and promote the welfare of the people under his care, had been most conscientiously fulfilled.

His Excellency, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, said that he thanked them warmly for the resolution. The words that had fallen from Sir Jamsetjee had impressed him the most. He had said that the speaker had come there as a citizen. His Excellency did not care so much for the rank, for rank was "but the guinea stamp." But the honour shown to him by his Majesty was proof that he was trying to do his duty towards the people. He was glad to receive the honour from their Majesties. But he had certainly come there mainly as a citizen. His Excellency then (amidst cheers) congratulated the new recipients of honours, who had received them along with himself. In the end his Excellency said that he would only repeat the injunction: "Do not forget" (cheers).

Sir Pherozeshah then called for three cheers for their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge which was heartily responded to. He next called for three cheers for Lord and Lady Sydenham, which were given with enthusiasm.

When their Lordships left their seats and proceeded through the audience the huge gathering again broke out into loud and continued applause.

The meeting closed at 7 p. m.

The following telegram was sent to Sir James Du Boulay, Private Secretary to His the Viceroy, by the Sardars of Gujarat:—

"The Sardars of Gujarat view the recent dastardly attempt upon the life of his Excellency the Viceroy with intense indignation and horror, and respectfully offer heartfelt congratulations upon their Excellencies' providential escape and pray for his Lordship's speedy recovery."

A reply, as under, was received from the Private Secretary:—"Many thanks for message of sympathy which will be laid before the Viceroy on his recovery. I am sure, he will greatly appreciate it."

MILITARY INTELIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JAN. 7.

On promotion to Lieut.-Col., Major Quinton, 2nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Bangalore, is posted to the 41st Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, and ordered home.

Capt. F. L. Hughes, 20th Infantry, has been selected for appointment to the Southern Waziristan Militia.

The following officers of the Royal Engineers have been selected for service in India, and embark about the 12th February 1913:—2nd Lieuts. Yearsley, Sykes, Kerr, Cruickshank, Wagstaff, Guinness and Douglas, and Col. Strange.

The Asst. Quartermaster-General, Rawalpindi Division, has been selected to succeed Col. Watts as General Staff Officer, 1st grade, Secunderabad Division.

Lieut.-Col. Moore and Major Alexander, 27th Cavalry, have been selected as Commandant and 2nd-in-Command, respectively, of that regiment.

Colonel Wadeson, I. A., is appointed to the command of the Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade from 7th January 1913.

Captain Carey, Royal Fusiliers, is appointed Adjutant of the Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles.

SECUNDERABAD, JAN. 7.

H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad has been appointed Honorary Colonel of the 20th Deccan Horse stationed here. The honour is greatly appreciated by the regiment who, immediately on receipt of the news, wired to his Highness to that effect and received a suitable reply.

THE BOMBAY COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 4.)

unable from ignorance to adapt themselves to modern conditions. At the same time they formed a sturdy and loyal class for whose betterment Government should make provision, the requisite which might be placed in the forefront of the measures which were now submitted was the education of the rising generation of talukdars.

Let them take the children and young men and teach and train them so that they might be able to preserve the estates which their forefathers had won and kept under conditions widely different from those which now attained and which their immediate progenitors had not the skill to retain avoided in this age of peace and law. Let them make the case of a special class, which had the means but neglected the opportunities to educate its children, let them make in this favourable opening, the first application of the principle of compulsion in education. It was intended to enable the Talukdari Settlement Officer, when managing an estate himself, to make, and when not managing an estate, to cause the talukdar to make suitable arrangements. It was considered essential that the executive authority should have the power to compel suitable education to be given, when the talukdar neglected to give it, and that its exercise of this power should be free from judicial control. The training up of a generation of educated talukdars, capable of managing their estates without the particular care of a specially appointed officer of Government, was plainly a matter of many years; meanwhile existing difficulties called for remedy. Sir Richard then described other measures of the Bill, including the consolidation of existing measures and certain changes regarding the settlement register. In order to save from ruin improvident talukdars and their estates, liberal provision of funds was made and placed at the disposal of the Settlement Officer for granting loans to talukdars. This provision, it was now designed, to render more efficient. In order to check the heavy litigation between one another in which talukdars indulged, it was proposed that all suits, by and against talukdars, should go before the Settlement Officer and not the civil courts. The Bill further provided that those talukdars' estates which fell below a certain monetary standard ceasing to be dealt with as talukdars' estates, and coming under the ordinary survey tenure with restriction of transfer. It was by no means desirable that petty estates, or the petty fragments of large estates, should continue to be treated in the same manner as estates which remained of a size and rental suitable to the status of a talukdar. At the same time, opportunity was given to any and all talukdars to adopt the rule of primogeniture, and so to save their estates from being broken up by partition into such small portions as would involve the loss to the estate of its talukdari character. He understood that the Hon. Mr. Parekh proposed to move the deferment of the Bill, but he urged that it was advisable, the Bill having been published two months ago, that a select committee be appointed that day to receive representation and to ensure that it might receive liberal allowances of time at the subsequent stages.

The Council then adjourned for tiffin. His Excellency Lord Sydenham and the members were photographed in the compound of the Secretariat.

After tiffin, the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb presided at the Council in the absence of his Excellency the Governor.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh moved the postponement of the first reading of the Bill till the March meeting of the Council. He submitted that the petitioners, a large number of talukdars, had distinctly stated that if they were given time, they would place their views before Government.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, and the Hon. Mr. Ruffudin Ahmad supported the amendment for postponement.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur Nilkhanth, the Hon. the Thakore of Bewada, the Hon. Mr. Tupper, and the Hon. Mr. Barrow expressed views adverse to the postponement.

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb said that he was disappointed that the honourable members persisted in the desire for postponement, but he did not think the progress of the Bill would be prejudiced by its postponement to March meeting, provided it was distinctly understood that the first reading would be completed and that the Select Committee would then be appointed to sit with sufficient frequency to submit their reports by the 1st of May. The only disadvantage they would have would be a heavier programme at the March meeting.

The motion for postponement was carried.

On the motions of the Hon. Mr. P. D. Patani, the Hon. the Advocate-General and the Hon. Mr. Carmichael were appointed members of the Select Committee of the Aitchiys' Certificate Bill.

This concluded the business before the Council.

THE U. P. COUNCIL.

Request for an Executive Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 7.

At yesterday's meeting of the U. P. Legislative Council, a question was asked whether the Government would be pleased to take steps to get an Executive Council established in these provinces.

The Chief Secretary replied that the Lieut.-Governor regretted that he was unable to make any statement on the subject.

In reply to other questions the Hon. Mr. Burn said of the total police force, 54·2 per cent. were Hindus and 44·19 were Mohammadans. Of the total 776 posts, carrying Rs. 500 per mensem salary in the provinces, 620 were held by Europeans, 105 by Hindus, 48 by Mohammadans and 3 by Parsis.

The following gentlemen are candidates for election to the Imperial Legislative Council by non-official members of the U. P. Council:—The Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malavia, Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, the Hon. Mr. S. Sinha, Mr. Musher Husain Kedwai, Nawab Ishaq Khan and Dr. Satish Chunder Banerji, Advocate.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 7.

Mr. A. Muirhead, C. I. E., Agent, South Indian Railway, has been nominated to be a member of the Madras Legislative Council. This is the first time since the enlarged Legislative Councils came into existence in 1892, that a representative of important railway interests in this presidency has been appointed to the Council.

A COACHMAN'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 7.

At the High Court Sessions this afternoon Mr. Justice Harington disposed of a case, in which L. Minos was charged with murder, culpable homicide and grievous hurt. It was alleged that during the course of a row between the accused and several coachmen, he fired two shots causing the death of one Siddick, a coachman. The Jury unanimously found the accused not guilty on all three charges, and His Lordship discharged the accused.

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MILITARY MATTERS.

Admiral Bridgeman's Case.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 20.

MR. CHURCHILL is not having a happy time. As I mentioned last week, Lord Charles Beresford is bombarding him with questions anent the so-called resignation of the late First Sea Lord, and the many changes which have taken place on the Board during the brief reign of the present First Lord. Question has followed hard on question; there has been a great demand for synonyms for economy of the truth that would pass the censorship of the Speaker. Mr. Churchill has been driven from one evasive shelter to another, until he has had to call for time. "I must have notice of that question," was his last refuge, and the much-harassed Minister has gained breathing space, in which to prepare a further statement of inexactitudes in explanation of the happenings at the Admiralty. In the meantime the most strange rumours are, as might be expected, abroad in naval circles, and old theories, which no one credited, are being revived. Everyone tells you that he knows the real reason, and spins a long yarn full of substantial detail, which sounds most convincing, but will not stand analysis. When, if ever, the truth is known, it will probably be found to rest on the fact that Mr. Churchill is Mr. Churchill. He is a most versatile genius, and preternaturally quick in picking up knowledge more or less accurate. Further he over-estimates both the versatility of his genius and his capacity for assimilating knowledge rapidly. This lends to his pose an affectation of omniscience, which when opposed to life-long experience, results in friction, and that friction produces heat is a common-place of science. On what particular subject, or at what particular point in that subject the heat rose to a degree no longer bearable, remains to be seen.

THE TURKISH FLEET.

At last, at long last, the Turkish fleet has ventured outside the Dardanelles, not far it is true, but still enough to say that they have been out, at the same time they kept well within the supporting range of the guns mounted on Fort Setoul Bahr. It is, perhaps, to be regretted, that the Greek Admiral did not endeavour to draw them further away. Perhaps he doubted the possibility, and was anxious to get off a few rounds, whilst he had an opportunity, lest by waiting for a better, he should lose his chance. He evidently was impressed by the truth of the old saying "The best is the enemy of the good" and seized the good without waiting for the best. It was, of course, only relatively good, still it was something, and he went for it. That the action was indecisive was only natural in the circumstances. Both sides claim victory, from which it would be natural to infer that both sides are keen to repeat the victory. If this be the case, it ought not to be long before the Turks are out again. Having celebrated their success with bands playing, and colours flying, they cannot do less. It is certainly about time that they justified their existence. They have failed to do it so far. At the outset of hostilities, so far as a paper comparison of material of the two fleets was concerned, the superiority lay slightly with the Turks, but inferiority in men and seamanship has turned the balance in favour of their opponents, and the Turkish fleet has hitherto been as if it was non-existent. Even Bulgaria with her infant navy of less than half a dozen small torpedo craft has shown an initiative and boldness utterly wanting in the ships that have been lying idle within view of the Yildiz Kiosk. The command of the seas that wash the coasts of Thrace and Macedonia, consequently passed without a struggle to the Greeks, and the Turks lost their best and easiest line of communication, by which reinforcements from Asia Minor could be transported to points which would have seriously menaced the Bulgarian line of advance. Reinforcements of men, stores and rations by sea route would have enabled Tahsin Pasha to hold out at Salonika, and might have checked the descent of the Bulgarian army on Kavala and Enos. The operations of the Greek fleet practically stopped the seaborne supplies of coal for the Turkish railways in Asia Minor, and thereby interfered with the mobilization and concentration by rail of the reinforcements that should have been poured into Thrace with the greatest rapidity possible. March route may have the advantage of conditioning men, if time is no object, but forced marches wear out troops, and even as that cannot make up the necessary speed in an emergency like that with which the Turks were faced. The strength of the Greek Fleet lay in one vessel, the "Georgias Averoff," which is a long way superior to anything in the Turkish navy. With this out of the way or disabled the Ottoman fleet would have been in a position of great superiority, and should have made a certainty of opening the sea line of communication. Everything pointed to the necessity for making an effort, for taking risks. The game was worth it. The risks may have been great, but the reward of success would have been far greater, had the attempt been made in time. As it is, the time has passed, and futile fooling about under the shadow of land posts only tends to emphasise the ineptitude that has characterized the movements of the Turkish fleet throughout the operations. Old the ships might be, and are; but so, save one, are the vessels of the Greek navy, and perhaps the oldest of all was the torpedo boat that dashed into the harbour of Salonika, and sank the Turkish gunboat lying there, whilst the torpedo she launched had almost qualified for entrance to a museum of antiquities. It bore the date 1878! "There is many a good tune played on an old fiddle!" but it depends on the man who holds the bow. It was the man who was wanting in the Turkish Fleet.

GENERAL VON DONOP.

It must be sixteen years or thereabouts since Brigadier-General, then Captain, Stanley von Donop left Bombay; but there are doubtless some of the many friends he made when stationed at Colaba, still left, who will be pleased to hear of his appointment to succeed Major-General Sir Charles Hadden as Master-General of Ordnance and Fourth Military Member of the Army Council, when that officer vacates early next year.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 7.

The market for coal shares to-day ruled steady to firm with a fair volume of business passing, and transactions extending over a larger area. In the jute market no business is reported. Pucca bales were offered at Rs. 60-8 ready, and Rs. 61 all month, but nothing was done. The gunny market was also very quiet again, hessians being especially neglected and the bazar more inclined to pass sales.

DO YOU DRINK

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA?

If not, why not?

OF ALL GROCERS AND STORE DEALERS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

DR. SUKHIA'S LIBEL CASE.

Hearing of Appeal.

The hearing of the appeal in Dr. Sukhia's libel case against Mr. Ratnagar and the two Marzbans, father and son, of the 'Jam-e-Jamshed' newspaper, was resumed before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.

Mr. Raikes continuing his argument said, that he had considered what had fallen from their Lordships' lips yesterday. He would have to go into evidence as to what Sir Jamshedji really said. It would be very short. Mr. Justice Beaman made much of Dr. Sukhia being a demagogue and his not caring for authority. The complaint was that Dr. Sukhia never said that he would only deal with the evidence which dealt with the conduct of the case, which was the chief point. Dr. Sukhia ought to have been allowed substantial damages; and questions were put to Dr. Sukhia in that direction. It had been found that Dr. Sukhia had been libelled, Mr. Justice Beaman held that (Chief Justice reads the portion of the judgment dealing with the point).

Mr. Raikes: In the case of Cooper vs. Whittingham, 15, Chancery Division, page 501 (Judge George Tassel) and in Jones vs. Sterling in 13, Queen's Bench Division (the Master of the Rolls Lord Esher), p. 263, and also Roberts vs. Germs (1891) 2, Queen's Bench Division. Mr. Justice Hawkins and in Odgers p. 442, O'Conner vs. "Star" Newspaper Ld., 68, Lane Times, the matter has been dealt with. A man might get a shilling as his damage but he would get his costs too, unless something was proved against his character. In p. 401, a case in which the plaintiff had no character at all, was dealt with; this case of Dr. Sukhia cannot come under that head. There was a direct challenge to Dr. Sukhia to sue the defendants. Malice appears in the whole of the latter. It is a bitter attack from beginning to end, as Mr. Justice Beaman says. The libel was deliberately published after guarantees for cost of a libel case had been obtained by the second and third defendants, Ratnagar in his evidence said that he waited till 1911 to publish the libel. Here is a man who reveals the libel to the second and third defendants and waits for three years to publish it. The 2nd and 3rd defendants not only published it but referred to it in their paper before the case was instituted to be drawn and pointed attention to the libel. Mr. Justice Beaman has held that the libel was so trivial that no action should have been taken, but we want to point out how the libel was published in a deliberate way and how it was aggravated and that nothing was proved against Dr. Sukhia's character. In the case of O'Conner vs. "Star" newspaper, the question of costs of the plaintiff had been discussed. When there was nothing proved against the character of the plaintiff, he could not be prevented from getting his costs. In another case published in the "Times" (London), last May heard before Mr. Justice Ridley, the plaintiff Miss Ashworth, got one shilling damage but was given her cost.

The Chief Justice: Inaccurate reports in newspapers are worse than no reports at all. Specially as I find the reports in Bombay newspapers are so very bad.

Mr. Raikes: I am reading from the "Weekly Times" (London), where it has been abridged, I shall get hold of the London "Times" Law Reports. In Adgers, p. 375 the point is further dealt with in page 392 the same thing is again dealt with, and speak of the aggravation of the libel by the larger number of publication. In the case of libel brought by Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Justice Darling speaks something of vindictive damages, the libel in this case was published broadcast. The libel was published in "Jam-e-Jamshed" as it has the largest circulation among the Parsis. Ratnagar said he preferred "Jam-e-Jamshed" because it was a Parsi paper and was circulated largely among the Parsis. The defendants said that the circulation of "Jam-e-Jamshed" was four to five thousand. In p. 324, vol. 10 (Odgers), the matter is touched on. The conduct of the defendant, in putting in the record plea of justification and persisting in it even now, is a great aggravation. Ratnagar admitted that he knew nothing whatever about the date and details of the threats. One of the charges brought against Dr. Sukhia was that he had tried to tamper with the witnesses. An acting Judge of this Court was said to have been tampered with and Dr. Karagatkar examined, said that Dr. Sukhia never told him a single word. In the case of Warwick vs. Cook, the perseverring in a plea of a justification was thought to be aggravation. In the case of Wilcoon vs. Robinson, 7, Queen's Bench, the same thing is held. The plea of justification is persisted in even in appeal. I shall also point out how the case was conducted in the lower court. There was nothing in the written statement as to what the defence would be, and as to how the plaintiff would be cross-examined. In England, notice is to be given if the plaintiff is to be charged with bad character. In this case, only at the end they attacked the plaintiff's character in mitigation of damages. But there was no question of the plaintiff's character in the case, Dr. Sukhia was cross-examined to show if he was an incompetent doctor. It was said that Dr. Sukhia promised to give up his fees of Rs. 30 for each meeting of the Standing Committee. Dr. Sukhia denied that and the report in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" showed that, Dr. Sukhia had merely said that if other members gave up their fees he too, would give up his fees. It was suggested that Dr. Sukhia was a hypocrite and that 15 days after his step-daughter's death he attended a marriage ceremony. It was suggested that Mr. Tata had bribed Dr Sukhia. A very offensive allegation against Dr. Sukhia was that, he was charged as being a low caste. Other very offensive allegations were made against Dr. Sukhia in cross-examination. A most damaging and offensive allegation was that Mr. Tata had bribed Dr. Sukhia to break up a meeting of the Board of Trustees, and that Mr. Tata had published that statement. It was impossible to issue a commission for Mr. Tata's examination at that late stage of the case. In the end, there is a more offensive allegation about Dr. Sukhia having applied to become the guardian of one of his annoyed female relations. Another insulting and derogatory allegation was that Dr. Sukhia, while in Government service, was punished for insubordination. It was alleged then in the Judia case Dr. Sukhia forced himself as a witness. Sir Jamshedji Jejibhoy is alleged to have said that Dr. Sukhia should be allowed to give his evidence in the Judia case; because, if not allowed to do so, Dr. Sukhia might enter the suit against them. It was absolutely irrelevant in a case of libel. All these aggravated the libel very much. Mr. Justice Beaman said that he would have increased the damages for these aggravations, if he had given any substantial damage at all. But we wanted substantial damage which ought to have been given. In the case, Wilson vs. Robinson, 7 Queen's Bench Division, page 68 and in 12 Queen's Bench Divison page 511 as also in the case of Rick Allahabad vs. Whitehurst, 18 Law "Times" No. 615 (Chief Justice Cobald), the behaviour of counsel is dealt with. In 1905 Appeal cases, p. 115 the House of Lords (Watt vs. Watt) there is something. It is a libel case, Lady Viola Watt vs. Allan Watt. In it the House of Lords distinctly lays down that the method of cross-examination aggravated the libel and increased the amount of damages.

As to whether Sir Jamshedji made any such statement, it is not relevant in this case. But without prejudicing the plea, I shall deal with it to show that it was never uttered. (Reads Sir Jamshedji's letters to Dr. Sukhia.)

The Chief Justice: The original manuscript of the passage does not name Dr. Sukhia.

Mr. Raikes: The letter was first touched up by the second and third defendants. Ratnagar tried to fit the clip on Dr. Sukhia.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: From the original Gujrati manuscript it seems that Ratnagar was writing the letter and first referred to Dr. Sukhia but later on he spoke of Sir Jamshedji.

Mr. Raikes: The original Gujrati strengthens our case. Sir Jamshedji was a courageous person and would not be in any way moved by threatening letters.

The Chief Justice: Under section 55 of the Evidence Act, the story about Dr. Sukhia had been brought up by Mr. Tata.

Mr. Raikes: It would be relevant to prove the character of Dr. Sukhia. Respectable Parsis could be called to prove that.

Mr. Kanga: We called two respectable witnesses but (Mr. Raikes reads evidence) were not allowed to examine them.

Mr. Raikes: The four witnesses who spoke to the conversation of Sir Jamshedji and Ratnagar, told different stories, the names of these witnesses were not known to us till Ratnagar was examined. The story could not be true.

We ask your Lordships to increase the damages and to give us costs. If your Lordships hold that Dr. Sukhia should not have gone to court—then I have nothing to say. But if a libel was committed, we must have substantial damages and costs. We claimed Rs. 9,000, but I said that if I could get a verdict we might be allowed to amend the plaint and increase the amount. We got no verdict practically as we got one rupee only.

We should not be given contemptuous damage in this case.

DEFENCE ARGUMENT.

Mr. Kanga on behalf of the first defendant, Mr. Ratnager said: I could first tell how the libel came to be published.

The Chief Justice: How is that relevant?

Mr. Kanga: In mitigation of damages. In Halsbury, vol. 18, p. 725, I have a case.

The Chief Justice: Do you admit libel?

Mr. Kanga: No. We admit nothing. It was a fair comment on a matter of public importance.

Mr. Raikes: They cannot take the plea of "no libel," when they have filed a cross application.

The Chief Justice: You cannot support the judgment.

Mr. Kanga: It was so trivial a libel.

The Chief Justice: You should confine yourself to the triviality of the libel.

Mr. Kanga: I may be allowed to amend our application.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar:—How can you? when you find yourself defeated at one point you want an amendment.

Mr. Kanga: Sec. 32, clause 3 of the Evidence Act allows me to rely on the evidence about the statement of Sir Jamshedji. We have proved that the statement was made. We have proved that threats were made by Dr. Sukhia. Take it that the statement of Sir Jamshedji was true. Suppose, Dr. Sukhia had prosecuted Sir Jamshedji. Whether Dr. Sukhia could have filed a case against Sir Jamshedji and whether Sir Jamshedji could plead that it was done for the public good. The greater the truth the greater the libel. In my defence of justification, I have proved that Sir Jamshedji made the statement.

We may not be able to demonstrate it but may legally prove it.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: That cannot be. It is improbable.

Mr. Kanga: Not in a court of law.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: Mr. Raikes said that the statement was irrelevant in the case. If Sir Jamshedji said that it must be believed, it has nothing to do with legal proof or demonstration. First of all you must prove that the statement was made, and then the question of believing it comes in.

The Chief Justice: What statement?

Mr. Kanga: The libellous passage which referred to Dr. Sukhia.

The Chief Justice: Sir Jamshedji speaks of "these people" and not specifically of Dr. Sukhia.

Mr. Kanga: Sir Jamshedji refers to Dr. Sukhia.

The Chief Justice: He speaks of men of a certain type. It is a general statement.

Mr. Kanga: Ratnagar refers to Sukhia and Patel in his question to Sir Jamshedji. In the manuscript, the name of Patel was ultimately left out, but Ratnagar did use the names of Patel and Ratnagar in his question. We were ready to call Mr. Marshall, who was present at the Railway station, when the statement was made by Sir Jamshedji, but the Court was quite convinced by the evidence we had called and Mr. Marshall's evidence was not required. The witnesses were quite disinterested persons and not friends of Ratnagar. They came forward to prove what Sir Jamshedji had said. Dr. Sukhia said in his speeches that Sir Jamshedji was his esteemed friend, and in his article in the Pateti number of the "Sanj Vartaman," he called Sir Jamshedji his most esteemed friend. The learned Judge held that Sir Jamshedji being dead, it was impossible to prove the statement.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: It may be that there was some conversation, and what is something about Dr. Sukhia was said but what the exact words were, cannot be made out. No one heard everything spoken. Ratnagar had a bias against Dr. Sukhia and he wanted to injure Dr. Sukhia. They waited three years and then published the statement. Why did they wait so long?

Mr. Kanga: Two of the witnesses, Patel and ... heard the whole conversation (reads evidence).

The Chief Justice: What was the opportunity for publishing the libel?

Mr. Kanga: Dr. Sukhia became a candidate for a membership of the Royal Presidency and Port Trust, and thereafter the time Royal Corporation would be ... [illegible]

delivered three lectures, and said that he was the most suitable candidate.

The Chief Justice: The libellous passage was most damaging to Dr. Sukhia.

Mr. Kanga: We showed that Dr. Sukhia was not such a friend of Sir Jamshedji as he wanted to appear to be.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: That ... that Sir Jamshedji being a great friend of Dr. Sukhia, an amiable leader did not like to annoy anybody. Though he was not a great friend of Dr. Sukhia, he allowed himself to be known as such, and did not like to annoy Dr. Sukhia or others. He therefore also allowed them to take a prominent part in the meetings of the Panchayet.

Mr. Kanga: Yes, exactly so.

The Chief Justice: The passage is certainly most damaging to Dr. Sukhia's character.

Mr. Kanga: We wanted to prevent his becoming a trustee.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: You wanted both, to damage his character and prevent him from becoming a member of the Panchayet.

The case is proceeding.

DOC

"THE LANCET" AND THE BOTTLE-FED BABY.

The Leading Medical Journal and he Latest Food for Infant Feeding.

The practical solution of the problem of adequately nourishing the infant who has to be bottle-fed is one which is of overwhelming importance in India, where so many mothers cannot nurse their babies. When therefore, *The Lancet* devotes itself to dealing with the latest and best method of making animal milks "To all intents and purposes identical with human milk," as *The Medical Times* states, every mother will rejoice.

The solution of the difficulty of artificial infant-feeding is found, according to a writer in *The Lancet*, in two facts:

(1) Cow's milk casein is acknowledged as the great obstacle to infantile digestion.

(2) Nature provides a large proportion of milk-albumin in human milk, while in cow's milk there is very little.

Discussing this matter editorially, *The Lancet* states: "Since human milk contains three times as much milk-albumin as cow's milk, there can be little doubt of the importance of this substance in the artificial feeding of infants."

For many years scientists endeavoured to obtain this milk-albumin artificially in a soluble form. It has only been done within the last two years. It is called Albulactin.

WHAT A WRITER IN "THE LANCET" STATES.

The practical result of feeding a large number of infants with Albulactin was thus summed up in *The Lancet* by the writer of an important article on the subject: "When a new born infant is started upon its career of hand feeding, the practitioner is always anxious as to whether the bottle will agree. My own observations have impressed me very firmly with the conviction that these anxieties may be dispelled when the milk is modified with Albulactin. It gives a sense of security which is, otherwise, only felt when breast feeding is being employed.

"Previously, in my own practice, if an infant showed any signs of dyspeptic discomfort in its early days of artificial feeding, it usually meant that there would be much ringing of the changes before a suitable milk mixture could be found. But having recourse to milk modification by means of Albulactin, it soon became evident that this method bore the palm, and that it is preferable to, and more reliable than, the use of citrated milk, peptonised milk, cream and whey feeding, and all other plans which have been adopted to meet the frailty of infantile digestion."

No statement could possibly be more direct. When it is remembered how supreme in the medical world is the authority of *The Lancet*, what mother can fail to desire to try the preparation which has such endorsement. Nor is *The Lancet* alone in the matter, for every medical journal in England and Germany has been equally authoritative, while *The Indian Medical Gazette* states: "Albulactin comes to us to make that difficult subject infant feeding, a thing of easy management, since its addition to cow's milk makes the latter so much like human milk. We have given Albulactin a trial, and are perfectly satisfied that the proprietors have not overstated the merits of the preparation. In all justice to them, we recommend this preparation to the members of the medical profession."

Albulactin is prepared by Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co., the manufacturers of the world-renowned Sanatogen, who will send, post free, an exceedingly interesting and beautifully illustrated pamphlet, entitled "King Baby: His Food and Health," by a physician, to all who write for it, mentioning this paper, to Messrs. A Wulfing & Co. (of London), Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

Albulactin can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

Bombay, 7th Jan., 1913.

9. Parade.—The E. E Company will parade at Apollo Bunder at 7-0 p. m., on Saturday 11th instant. And proceed to Middle Ground for inspection by the C. R. E. 5th (Poona) Division.

10. Promotion and Appoint.—E. E. Company 2nd Corpl. Brown reverts to Sapper at his own request.

11. Strength.—The undernamed having permanently left the Station are struck off the Strength of the Corps from to-day's date.

Sappers A. Williams and H. Warden.

12. Meeting B. V. A. Rifle Association.—There will be a meeting of the B. V. A. Rifle Association Committee at the Head Quarters on Thursday 9th inst. at 6-30 p.m.

7. Parades—Saturday, 11th. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahalaxmi Battery at 5-15 p.m. for 6-inch B. L. C. and 10-inch H. P. Gun Drill.

Train leaves Colaba at 4-50 p.m. and Church Gate at 4-55 p.m. Cyclists go direct to the Battery.

Dress—Khaki with Helmets.

Corps Meeting—Thursday, 9th. There will be a meeting of all members of the Corps at 7-0 p. m. at the Corps Headquarters.

Subject—Regimental Institute. All members are specially requested to attend.

8. Camp—From 8th to 17th February inclusive.

Dates of Practice—Published for information that the Corps will carry out practice from Mahalaxmi on the following dates:—Mondays, the 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th February.

The G. O. C., 5th (Poona) Division, will inspect the Corps on Monday, the 10th February, at Mahalaxmi.

The G. O. C., Bombay Brigade, and the I. G. D., India, will inspect the Corps on the 17th February.

All members are requested to obtain leave to attend the parades on the above named dates.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Match 6 & 7, B. V. A. Rifle Association, will be fired at Ghat Kopes on Sunday, 12th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a. m., and Colaba at 6-30 a. m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A. D. C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 8th Jan., 1913.

1. Riding School for Recruits daily at 7-15 a.m.

2. To-day Wednesday the 8th instant parade for Selective Contingent. Rendezvous on the flats near the Jackal Club at 7 a. m. punctually.

Dress:—Mufti.

Regimental Saddles, Swords and Carbines.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut. Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 8th Jan. 1913.

13. Parades.—To-day Wednesday the 8th instant.—Commanding Officer's Parade.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order Uniform, shorts with caps.

Subject—Field Service Regulations, Part I Outposts, Sections 75 to 88.

11.—The Maxim Gun Class of "A" Company will parade at Head Qrs. Council Road, at 7 a.m. on Thursday the 9th instant.

11.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Qrs., Council Road, on Friday the 10th instant at 6-30 p. m.

12. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held from 1st to 8th February 1913.

20. Proficiency Class.—A Proficiency Class will be held on Thursday the 9th instant at 7 p. m. at Head Quarters, Council Road.

21. Competition.—The Hill Memorial Inter Coy. Challenge Cup Competition will be fired at Ghat Kopes on Sunday 16th February 1913.

Conditions:—Scores of 6 any rank, 220, 500 and 600 Yards.

All Units commanding Coys. should submit entries to Adjt. by 25th instant.

(Sd.) F. E. JAMES, Captain, Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances the Cuppa Sports will be held on 18th instead of 11th inst.

The Officers Re. Vol. Artillery Rifle Meeting Syndicate Re. 50 all expenses. Distances 700 Yards to be fired with Ghat Kopes G. I. P. Stores on Sunday 12th

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Engineering and Railway Services Representation.

"An Indian Engineer" has published the following circular setting forth his views:—

The Royal Commission on Public Services has commenced its sittings in Madras, and Government have kindly published some questions for answers from the public bodies only on Civil Services, Indian and Provincial. The public are awaiting with some anxiety similar questions on Engineering, Railway, Medical, Customs Survey, Forest and other services. In this letter it is intended to deal with the first two services—Engineering and Railway.

A memorial was sent to the Secretary of State for India, through the Government of India signed by numerous Engineers throughout India amongst whom were many retired Government officials in June 1910; and it is understood that the memorial was despatched to the Secretary of State by the Government of India in August 1911, a fortnight before the ever memorable despatch inaugurating the present policy of Lord Hardinge was posted in the last para of the memorial it stated—Your Lordship's Humble Memorialists most respectfully pray that Your Lordship will be graciously pleased to grant their case a favorable consideration by inaugurating a scheme of reforms that will occupy the foremost place among the many that have already enthroned Your Lordship's illustrious name in the hearts of the Indian people, so that adequate redress may be vouchsafed unto it in the manner following:—

(a) That the two branches of the service (Imperial and Provincial) be incorporated into one uniform Indian Public Works Department Service in the Imperial Branch.

(b) That even if consideration of economy lead to the maintenance of the Provincial Service, its initial pay be increased, in the altered conditions of the country, to three-fourths of that of the Imperial officers and the maximum pay of the grades be attainable during the same period as that of the Imperial service under the latest Resolution of the Government of India No. 675-694 E, dated the 24th April 1908, and that they be placed in the same graded list as sanctioned by the Resolution No. 2112 G, dated the 19th July 1892, which gave a solemn pledge in clause I:—In all respects (i. e. except pay, leave and pension) there should be no distinction between the members of this service and those of the Imperial Branch.

(c) That the Provincial Service Engineers of tried merit be promoted to the Imperial Branch, if necessary, by a Departmental competitive test; and to promote a healthy emulation it is desirable that the Engineers either from the United Kingdom or from India be placed in the first five years of their service, in the same grades, the best of them being taken into the Imperial grades by the aforesaid test.

(d) That all the Indian Engineering Colleges be thrown open to any statutory Indian residing in any part of India.

(e) That half the number of the total recruitment of Engineers by the Government both for Public Works Department and State Railways in the permanent and temporary grades be made from the Indian colleges; and that the appointments be distributed equally among the several colleges. Those who would fail to enter the Superior Service of the Public Works Department should be given a better start in the subordinate service, so that they may have a fair chance of entering the Superior Service within a reasonable period. The fitness of the candidates should be decided by the final College test as in the United Kingdom, due weight being given to the relative standing of the students in the college examination, it being a definite and stringent test that reduces to a minimum all possibilities of importing into the question of selection an amount of race of personal feeling.

(f) That the Settlement Officers and the Extra Assistant Superintendents of the Survery of India Department be appointed from the several Indian Engineering Colleges.

(g) That the rules and Regulations and the period of training in the colleges, as well as those of Apprentice-ship in the Department, be made similar in all the Indian Colleges.

(h) That all the appointments under the District Local and Municipal Boards be recruited from the successful students of Indian Colleges only.

In May 1912 Government have by a resolution granted the prayer in clause (b) by abolishing the dual cadre and placing the Imperial and Provincial officers in the same graded list, although limiting the pay of the latter to two-thirds instead of three-fourths as prayed for. But the prayers in the other clauses still remain to be considered.

In June 1912 Mr. O'Grady asked the Secretary of State in the Imperial Parliament about the great delay in settling the question of the Provincial Engineers of India, to which our sympathetic Under-Secretary Mr. Montagu replied referring to the difficult and complicated situation, which must take time in settling, but added that certain grievances have been remedied which will improve the situation of the Provincial Engineers. Shortly after, the Royal Commission was proclaimed and it is expected that the Commission will carefully consider all the above questions and remove the difficult and complicated situation.

In 1884 Lord Ripon graciously ruled that 9 guaranteed appointments be given annually to all the Indian Engineering colleges, and in spite of the facts that the requirements of the P. W. D. have increased considerably, the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill was closed, and the Indian Engineering colleges have considerably improved their system of training, the number of appointments given in India are still 9, although one of the reasons for closing the Cooper's Hill Institution was that the Indian colleges were training better class of Engineers. It is a serious handicap which should certainly be removed by the present Commission. Both the Indian and the Anglo Indian Community would be equally benefitted by the removal of this grievance, for even now out of the Engineers in the combined permanent and temporary ranks, nearly 50 per cent. belong to the latter community.

Again out of the 9 appointments as Assistant Engineers annually, 6 go to Roorki, while there remain only 3 for the other 3 colleges at Sibpur, Poona and Madras. This is not at all fair for the other provinces, in which they are placed, as Roorki is open to the people of United Provinces and the Punjab only, and closed to all the rest of India. It is therefore hoped that the prayers in clauses (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h) be carefully considered by the present commission, and thereby the scope and utility of the Indian Engineering colleges be increased.

Next, the Railway service in the official grades is practically closed to the Indian and Anglo-Indian community. The reply given to a question on the subject of Mr. Gokhale by Sir T. R. Wynne in the Viseregal council was highly resented to not only by Mr. Gokhale, but by the entire Indian community. In the Engineer service of the state managed Railways, there are officers even in high administrative posts, but even in these state Railways, in the traffic department there are very few officers. Besides the main trunk lines, such as E. I. Ry., B. N. Ry., G. I. P. Ry., are practically Government Railways, leased out to companies for certain periods, and these leases are renewed from time to time, but in these Railways there are practically no Indian or Anglo-Indian officers, either in the traffic or Engineer department. Government always give the stereotyped reply that the Managing Boards of these railways do not like to take officers from India. But why not, may it not be asked, even from considerations of economy? If the state railways can be worked by Indian officers, why not the other railways?

Whenever these Railway companies want to renew their lease, why not put in a [illegible] every provision that at least 33 per cent. officers [illegible] be Indians to begin with? This is a serious question and should be carefully enquired into by the present Royal commission.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 5th Jan. to 6 a.m. on the 6th January:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	1	1
Total mortality from all causes	73	
Small Pox	nil	nil
.....	1	nil

MR. WM. ROBERTS, OF 4, VALE ROAD, RHYL, WALES, WHO SAYS:—

"I was dreadfully ill for nine months with backache and bladder troubles. It was only by lying flat on my back that I could get relief. I suffered with gravel, too, and it was difficult to relieve the bladder.

"My body swelled to a great size, and the doctors said I should have to be tapped.

"This was my condition at the time I began with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. To my great relief they brought the water away naturally, and the dropsical swellings gradually went down. My back, too, became easier and stronger."

"That was some time ago, and from that day to this I have kept well. (Signed) William Roberts."

Dropsy usually shows itself first in puffy pouches below the eyes, then it swells the ankles, wrists and limbs. Next it goes in the hollow places, the chest or abdomen. It used to be considered a mysterious disease, but is known now as a symptom of kidney trouble. The kidneys should rid the body of about three pints of water every day, and if they are not doing this duty, the water remains in the body. Where it collects a swelling appears, and pressure on it leaves a white dent.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cure dropsy by stimulating the kidneys to action, and the surplus water is then carried off in the urine. If any of these stubborn swellings appear, begin using Doan's Pills without delay.

Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8-0; all dealers.

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PASSPORTS FOR INDIAN STUDENTS.

A Press Note says:—The Secretary of State for India, has brought to the notice of the Government of India, that it not infrequently happens that natives of India, students of others, who have proceed to England, desire to obtain passports to enable them to travel to foreign countries in which the possession of a passport is necessary or desirable, and that difficulty often arises from want of evidence to show that the applicant is a British subject, and therefore entitled to a passport. Appeals for assistance are also frequently addressed to His Lordship by destitute Indians, who desire to return to their country and by students who, owing to embarrassed circumstances, are unable to complete their course of education.

The Government of India have also received intimation from the British Legation at Tokyo, that orders have been issued by the Educational Department of the Japanese Government, to the effect that applications on the part of foreign students for admission to schools in Japan, must be made through the Diplomatic or Consular Representatives of their country in Japan. It has been suggested to the Government of India, that it would be a great convenience to His Majesty's Legation at Tokyo, if Indian students, who desire to prosecute their studies in Japan, were provided with recommendations from a recognised authority in India, as it is undesirable that applications should be made to the Japanese Educational Department without some guarantee as to the character and antecedents of the persons on whose behalf such applications are made.

The Governor-General-in-Council accordingly desires to make it known that Indian students and others visiting England, and Indian students proceeding to Japan for their education should provide themselves, before their departure from India, with an authoritative certificate of identity signed by the head of the district (in a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police) in the case of residents of British India and by the Political Officer in the case of residents of Native States. For a student proceeding to England the certificate should be signed by the head of his last school or college, and countersigned by the District Officer (in a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police) or Political Officer as the case may be.

It is believed also that the grant of such certificates of identity would be of use to Indian gentlemen proceeding to America, for the purpose of study or otherwise, and with the approval of the Secretary of State, the Governor-General-in-Council desires to recommend such Indian gentlemen to obtain, before their departure from India, an authoritative certificate of identity signed by the officers mentioned above.

BOMBAY HUNT.

Yesterday a diminutive field assembled not far from Paris Station and moved off with hounds to draw the Irla coverts. Unfortunately, at first our best efforts were fruitless, and nothing was found either at Irla or in any of the likely spots, this side of the Andheri Road.

Hounds were then taken to the Mangoe Tope, but with no result, and eventually a move was made to the far side of the hill towards the Grange Bungalow, where hounds owned to a line in the coverts close to and west off merrily across the fields, so well known for their prodigious size. In the direction of Stacey's Tank, a slight check occurred but the hounds on the left knew all about it and, casting our gallant pack forward they soon picked up the line again.

Our noble jack had obviously set his heart on a little hill-climbing; for, after crossing Stacey's Tank, he went straight up Sunday Hill and over the top. Here the line, for the time being ceased, and one or two ineffective casts were made until the Master, wisely, as it turned out afterwards, decided to try down on the far side, and again we went off to a chorus of music in the direction of Old Marole Church and turning left-handed once more essayed the heights of Sunday Hill only to come down once more as quick as we went up, at this point the hounds seemed to be close on our quarry's tracks and just as some of us had completed the perilous descent of some stony mountain, we heard the triumphant chorus of victory, which announced the kill.

It was a good sporting run of 30 minutes, and most of us were only too glad to enjoy a short breather before coming home, as we had been galloping hard over some bad stony country, which included one or two mural "tops" of quite a nice size.

The "Elfin Bunts" is the appointed meet for Thursday next.

J. C.

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NEW DRY SHAMPOO.

To clean and perfume the hair, simply sprinkle half a packet liberally over the hair and comb. Brush out thoroughly with a stiff brush in four minutes time. This freshens, restores, cleanses and brightens the hair. No [illegible] no trouble—no danger.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

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CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The importation of molasses from any part of British India into that portion of Portuguese India called Nojar Avely is prohibited.

A permanent appointment to the bench of the Calcutta High Court will have to be made shortly as Sir Cecil Brett will retire on the 11th instant.

Mr. Rogers, Conservator of Forests, Pegu Circle, Burma, will succeed Mr. Sass as Chief Conservator of Forests Burma.

The "Comrade," Delhi, has received a cable reporting the safe arrival at Constantinople of Dr. Ansari and his field hospital.

It is understood that the revised Resolution on the financial powers of the Government of India will be issued shortly. It is now under preparation and will be ready in a week's time.

Colonel Offley Shore will succeed Brigadier-General Headlam on the General Staff in India and his vacancy as 1st Grade General Staff Officer, Army Headquarters, will go to an Officer of the British Service.

It is reported from Kabul that heavy falls of snow have occurred in Northern Afghanistan. The prices of food grains have risen generally, and dealers with large stocks have been ordered to furnish supplies at reasonable bazar rates for popular consumption.

A number of officers and friends entertained Mr. Nash at dinner in the Masonic Lodge, Asansol, on the eve of his departure to Calcutta to join his new appointment as Secretary to the Agent, East Indian Railway.

The Government of India have received order from the Secretary of State on the subject of the grievances of the Provincial Survey officers and will issue a detailed Resolution during the course of this month on the subject.

The train service upon the Kalka-Simla Railway has so much improved that it has been decided from April 1st, next to abolish the tonga service which has been so long a feature of the Road to Simla. The mails in future will rely entirely upon the railway.

The Government of Mauritius has asked for the services of an officer to organise co-operative credit societies in the colony, and the Government of India have decided to place the services of Mr. Wilberforce, C. S., of the Punjab, at their disposal. He was for a long time connected with the co-operative movement and will leave for Mauritius in March.

A curious piece of wreckage has come into the possession of Mr. T. Bolton, chief officer of the light-ship "Hesperus", stationed at the Lower Gasper in the Hooghly Estuary. It is a piece of black wood in the shape of a hand, the fingers and thumb being perfectly shaped, as are the inside and outside of the hand. The "Black hand," as Mr. Bolton calls it, is 14 1-4 inches long, and was washed into the fish-ingnet cast over from the "Hesperus" on November 11th last.

In an article on Indian Railway returns, the "Daily Telegraph" congratulates British investors on the soundness of their position Comparing results for the first six months of last year and the previous year on twelve leading lines, it observes that in only one instance have coaching receipts declined, but every one of the twelve systems has received more from goods, and the total receipts show considerable expansion. "In some cases the increase is quite remarkable. Coming as it does on the top of the previous half-year's results, where much the same advance was noted, the steadiness in the flow of Indian trade is astonishingly good."

During the year 1911 there were 62 municipal towns in the Madras Presidency where registration of births and deaths was compulsory, with a total population of 2,601,925 according to the census of 1911. The total number of births registered in these towns during the year was 93,029 against 90,731 in the preceding year, giving a birth-rate of 35-4 per thousand. The deaths registered in these towns during the same year numbered 87,591 against 88,087 in 1910, yielding a death-rate of 34-4 per mille. The total average infantile mortality in these municipal areas during the year was 244-6 per mille of births against 248-8 in the previous year, as compared to a rate of 183-4 per mille in rural areas.

In some parts of India the climatic conditions are such as to allow of the cultivation of Para rubber up to 3,500 feet above sea level, and what seems to be satisfactory rates of growth are reported from numerous places, writes "Indian Planters Gazette." Large tracts of country are being opened up particularly in the Travancore district, and good results are expected on account of the abundance of rich alluvial soil which is stated to exist there. In South India different species of rubber-yielding plants are being tried at high elevations in conjunction with tea and coffee. It is worth bearing in mind that the elevation up to 3,500 feet in so far that it is affected with changes of atmospheric pressure has very little influence in the growth of the rubber. Far more important are the questions of ranges of temperature and rainfall.

A Frontier correspondent is responsible for a curious story regarding the many prisoners who are lying in jail at Kabul. They are said to have managed to get a petition sent to the Amir representing their hard fate. This sets forth that many of them have never been brought to trial since their arrest, that they are half-starved, as food is only given to them every third day, and that the may be driven to try and escape or to commit suicide. Judging by what one knows of Afghan judicial methods under which prisoners are sometimes kept for years without trial it is probable, remarks the "Pioneer," that many of these wretched men have simply stated their case truthfully. The horrors of the "well" in Kabul, down which men are let by ropes, there to remain until they die, have been described on more than one occasion; and imprisonment in the common jails is known to be always terribly severe. The Amir is said to have interested himself in the matter; some of the men have been released and others have received definite sentences.

In Calcutta and Bengal generally there will be widespread satisfaction over the honours conferred upon Mr. Justice Carnduff, Mr. T. N. Palit, and Mr. W. H. Vincent. Though Mr. Justice Carnduff had enjoyed only a brief judicial experience before he was elevated to the bench of the High Court of Calcutta, he had made his mark as District and Sessions Judge, and he has since justified his mofussil reputation. Mr. T. N. Palit has distinguished himself by his public spirit in the disposal of a considerable fortune. His benefactions to the University of Calcutta have been magnificent, and the Knighthood which he has now received has not only been well earned but will serve to indicate to others the appreciation in which the Government of India hold liberality towards education. Mr. W. H. Vincent, the third of the Bengal Knights, after most meritorious service as Magistrate and District and Sessions Judge in various parts of Bengal, has earned the regard of all members of the Imperial Legislative Council by his tact as Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department. Calcutta Commerce has been passed over, but the mercantile community in this city will recognise how well deserved is the honour bestowed on Mr. C. H. Armstrong, a most admirable representative of Bombay Commerce.

NEW FANCY PENDANTS AND BROOCHES.

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